

RIGHT SPELLING

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TEACHING

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By RULE and not by ROTE.

With Particular *Tables*, of the
most *Material Exceptions*, clearly
explained, to the meanest
Capacity.

*For the Benefit of Foreigners, and
all such as desire to Write True
English with Ease and Certain-
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Westminster, MDCCIV.

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TO THE READER.

AS the highest Attainments have the greatest Difficulties, so the meanest require some Care and Diligence; and although Writing True English cannot pretend to the former, yet the daily Necessity of it argues it above the latter; for Faults in small Matters proceed many times from great Negligence; and although invincible Ignorance be very pardonable, yet apparent Carelessness is highly blameable; some Write as if they never had learnt to Read, or as if they never regarded what they Read, which is much the same thing. It is very strange in this Learned Age, wherein so many affect to Speak fine, so few should endeavour to Write English tolerably true; and 'tis pity these gross Mistakes should lie most at the Door of the fairer Sex; but their Domestick Affairs seem to Excuse them, for they can easily Talk and Work, but not so pleasantly Think and Write; most Women, when they have learnt to Write a fair Hand, blush to have it seen, lest they should be ridiculed for their false English; nay, some have quite forgot their Writing for want of True English.

To the Reader.

lish, to their no small Disadvantage and Regret afterwards: Can they find so much time to Dress exactly, and spare no time to express their Thoughts better in Writing, without abundance of Heedlesness? But Men are more inexcusable, especially they, who, by indulging their own Ignorance, discourage their Children from so necessary an Accomplishment: I should scorn to mention so rude, clownish, ill-bred, unmannerly an Objection, which smells so much of the Dunghill, were it not too frequent in most Men's Mouths, viz. I can write well enough to serve my own turn; or, Can it not be Read? (perhaps sometimes, with as much Difficulty as to find out a Riddle) not at all prudently considering, how much it perverts the chief end of Writing, which is, that it may easily be read by others, besides the Affront it gives to Superiours, puzzling them with such Nonsense, as they would be ashamed to see printed in their own Dress; But I am afraid Idleness and Carelesness or want of being well grounded at the first, have too great a Share in this Epidemical Distemper; However, in these few Sheets I have endeavoured to meet them half way, tempting Idleness it self by a few plain and easy Rules and Examples, with such necessary Exceptions as are explained in the Orthographical Tables; So that he that Runs may Read them, and with a little Care may Write competently true at first Thought; but in the Two first Sheets I have fully laid down the Grounds and Reasons of our English Tongue, expressing both the Difficulties and Remedies at one and the same

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To the Reader.

same time, wherein the Industrious may expatiate their Thoughts. In short, let them make good the Proverb, Use Legs and have Legs; Write not seldom, but well, and considerately, and not too fast till you can Write true.

I have so fitted these Rules, Examples, and Exceptions, to the meanest Capacity; that unless you are resolved wilfully to blind your Eyes, stop your Ears, and forfeit your Reason, upon due Consideration and constant Practice, according to the Rules and Observations contained in this Book; you cannot but get such a Habit of Writing True English, as will abundantly redound to your Credit and mine. I have endeavoured to break the Ice, let others improve the same Design, and doubtless it will prevail with the Virtuous and Considerative; and in time shame Ignorance and Vice out of our Nation, to the Benefit of succeeding Generations.

Advertisement.

NOTE, That breech, breeches, rich, riches, which, much and such are written without (r) But all other short Syllables, ending in the like sound, must have (r) inserted, as match, fetch, ditch, torch, crutch, &c. Yet if they be lengthened by a Diphthong, the (r) is omitted, as in brach, crouch, coach, &c.

The

*The kind READER is desired to Excuse and
Amend the following Mistakes.*

PAge 4. Column 1. Number 10. insert *Field*. N. 16. for *Grief*, read *Grieve*. Line 45. Obl. 5. after (e) add, *at the end*. P. 5. col. 1. l. 37. for *these*, read *e*. P. 6. col. 2. after l. 24. should be inserted *Dialogue III. Of the remaining Vowels*. P. 7. col. 1. l. 16. after (z) in, read *ll*, as *Basl*, *call*. Line 30. for *Slea*, read *Lea*. Col. 2. l. 11. for *sight*, read *ight*. Line 21. after page read 108. Line 34. for *Fustion*, read *Fustian*. Line 37. for *rational*, read *Pestilential*. P. 8. col. 1. l. 8. after (ti) *emaciate* is misplaced, for it must be written with (c) and comes under the Exceptions, Page 10. l. 15. omit one *r* in *Transient*. P. 10. col. 1. l. 7. read *pute com-dis-re shute cure*, &c. Line 38. read *Eutychus*. P. 13. col. 2. after l. 39. should be inserted *Dialogue VI. Of the Proper Diphthong (au) or aw*. P. 16. col. 1. l. 5. for *Horvard*, read *Howard*. P. 17. col. 2. l. 21. add *coal*. P. 20. col. 2. l. 16. add these three regular consonants to make up the 12 thus *ne-en-pe-ep-re-er*. Line 40. for *begings*, read *begins*. P. 22. col. 1. l. 5. leave out *re red*. Col. 2. l. 20. for *Sceptiscism*, read *Scepticism*. Line 44. 45. leave out *Epboah frost blefs*. P. 23. col. 1. l. 11. for *doomst*, read *doomst*. Line 42. for *tudst*, read *rudst*. Line 50. for *thatcht*, read *shatchst*. P. 24. col. 1. l. 5. for *st*, read *s*. P. 26. col. 1. l. 12. for *pass*, read *standing*. P. 27. col. 2. the Second 4 lines through mistake are immediately repeated again. P. 29. col. 2. l. 19. for *ff*, read *f* in *Of-fer*. P. 30. col. 2. l. 17. for *condiscend*, read *condescend*. P. 31. col. 2. l. 44. for page 29. read *see the Page after the Preface*. P. 35. col. 2. tab. 3. l. 1. read *Cybele*, the feigned Mother of the Earth. P. 42. col. 2. l. 23. for *enemerated*, read *renumerated*. P. 43. col. 2. n. 53. for *Hazle*, read *Hazel*. P. 44. col. 2. n. 96. l. 4. for *white*, read *whiten*. P. 46. col. 2. n. 14. for *conclusion*, read *contusim*. P. 49. col. 2. n. 54. for *incense*, read *incest*. P. 50. col. 1. n. 79. for *detestible*, read *detestable*. P. 53. col. 2. n. 59. for *Humors*, read *Turners*. P. 58. col. 1. l. 24. after Table 21, insert G. Sounds hard like *ghe* in these. P. 65. col. 2. n. 24. for *Assia*, read *Asia*. P. 71. col. 2. l. 9. for *Earsfoot*, read *Bear-foot*. P. 75. col. 2. n. 95. for *Gleade*, read *Glede*. P. 80. col. 2. l. 15. for *Six*, read *Seven*, and l. 16. after *the* add *we*. P. 81. col. 2. l. 10. for *short*, read *soft*. l. 13. for *icitly*, read *icity*. P. 83. col. 1. l. 8. for *donle*, read *double*. l. 40. for *ghere*, read *ghe*. P. 85. col. 1. n. 61. for *Suspicious*, read *Suspicious*. n. 79. for *Pumkin*, read *Pumpkin*. P. 92. col. 1. n. 135. those two lines should be left out. P. 98. col. 1. n. 99. for *Treaties*, read *Treatisar*. P. 108. col. 2. n. 7. for *Adjective* at the end of the Line, read *Verb*. n. 24. for *joy*, read *jog*. P. 107. col. 1. l. 43. these words, *as wed* at the end, should be omitted. P. 109. col. 1. l. 20. for *bat*, read *but*.

and

The INTRODUCTION.

IN meer compassion to the Ingenious and Industrious Youth of both Sexes; who are truly sensible of the Excellency of this necessary Ornament of *Writing true English*; by the daily want of it, upon all occasions; I have endeavoured in all the following Sheets, to clear the way, by removing those *seeming invincible difficulties*, which have so long discouraged the *English Scholars*; rendering the undertaking not only *feasible*, but *plain and easie to sense and Reason*; by the shortest and surest way of *Rule and Analogy*. Not, but that this Art requires daily Industry, diligent Care, and due attention to the discreet Master's Instructions suitable to the Scholar's Capacity: For the *Rules* must be constantly practis'd till they become *familiar and habitual*. And then the *Credit* will doubtless countervail the *Pains*; remembering always, that *True English* will recommend an ordinary hand; whereas, *Fas* English renders a curious hand very *scandalous*; for the one may appear commendably before the *greatest*, when the other blushest to be seen before the *meanest Scholar*.

The Method I would advise is this, Let those *Scholars* who can write the *fairest Hand*, be placed in the *School* at such a *distance*, that they may not overlook one another's *Writing*; nor by any means (at that time) tell each other; how to spell any word; Then let the *Master-Usher*, or *Highest Scholar*, leisurely Dictate, or distinctly Read a Sentence of two or three lines, (*more or less*) upon some pertinent subject, not flustering so much upon the *curiosity* of the *Writing* in this *Exercise*, provided it be *plain*, and *even*; And when they have done, let the *Master* take away every ones *Writing*, and examine each by itself; correcting the *faults*, according to the *Rules and Tables* of this *Book*, (*which every one should be provided with*) commending the *best* and *shaming* the *worst*.

But it may be Objected; That this way will take up more of the *Master's* time than he can well spare, and that it will cull the *Scholar* to be so long confined to his *Book*, and have no time to play. I Answer, that *School-time* may be so well *Husbanded* by the *prudent Master*, that this *Exercise* shall not *trespass* upon the *privilege* of either, but abundantly redound to the *Creat* and *advantage* of both; however, *Emulation* hath such a strange influence upon *Ingenuous Minds*, that I verily believe some would rather lose their *Play*, than such an opportunity, which will give them such variety of *Diversion* and *Delight*: And to excite them the more to such a laudable *Emulation*, let an *higher place* from the *Master*, and a *pecuniary Reward* from the *Parent* or *Benefactor* be discreetly, but duly administered, to encourage *Industry*. And this *Exercise* to be constantly performed once a week at least.

The *Two First Parts* of this *Book* lay such a *solid Foundation* upon the *Grounds and Reasons* of the *English Tongue*, that if *duly attended* will in a *short time*, make a perfect *English Scholar*.

The Introduction.

In the Third Part I have endeavour'd to reduce the greatest difficulties in our English Tongue, to as few and certain Rules as possibly I could, enumerating all, or at least, the most usual Exceptions, in such Orthographical Tables, as not only specify the words, but explain their meaning, for Instruction and Diversion; for many of those words barely named, without explanation, would be unintelligible, and no better than gibberish to the young English Reader; 'tis true, they take up a great deal of room, but bring such good company as will be very pleasant to inquisitive Minds.

And supposing all Things may be comprehended under four sorts of words, viz. *Substantives*, or the things themselves; *Adjectives*, their Quality; *Verbs*, their Actions or Sufferings, and *Particles*, their Circumstances; I have for the most part given each word such a proper distinction, and when the same sort of words follow one another, I have inserted *dit.* or *disse*, signifying the like sort of words.

I have but two things more to add; besides the Contents, viz. Pointing or Stops, and a Catalogue of such words whose sound is the same, but different in Sense and Orthography. For the First, you must seriously consider, that without Stops there can be no Sense; and without true Pointing, the Sense may most dangerously be perverted; therefore it is very requisite to know how to place the four common Stops, viz. the *Comma* thus mark'd (,) the *Semicolon* (;) the *Colon* thus (:) and the *Period* or *full Stop* thus (.)

First, for the *Comma*, the least stop, requiring the shortest stay or breathing time, no longer than you can count Two, and tho' it is of least force yet it is of most frequent use, commonly to distinguish such words and clauses in a Sentence, as have not immediate dependance upon one another, but more particularly, it is used (1.) and chiefly, to distinguish *Nouns* and *Verbs*, not coupled by the Conjunction, *and*, as *Gal. 5. 22, 23. But the fruit of the spirit, is Love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: Or, Verbs, as, frequently to Read, Meditate, Fast and Pray*, are tokens of a devout Mind. (2.) It is used to distinguish the lesser parts of a Sentence, as *1 Cor. 6. 9, 10. Neither Fornicators, nor Idolaters, &c.* (3.) It always includes the *Pocative case*, as, *Acts 26. 13. At midday, O King,* (4.) It often supplies the place of a *2 Parenthesis*, as, *Acts 1. 4. which, saith he, ye have heard of me.* (5.) Always place a *Comma* before *an*, &c. thus. (6.) Observe, that when two words are coupled with a Conjunctive, then a *Comma* is needless, but if several words be coupled with a Conjunction, then a *Comma* is necessary. as *Acts 2. 9. Parthians, and Medes, &c.* (7.) After every Figure put a *Comma*, if you use several together, as 1, 2, 13, 14, 15, 16, 78, 90. but when *Chapter* and *Verses* come together, both must be distinguished by a *Full point*. Therefore it is good to make a full Stop before and after every Figure; but if they follow in order, a *Comma* may serve the turn, as, 1, 2, 3.

Second, A *Semicolon*, is a half member, carries a greater stress, stays some what longer, till you count 3 or 4, and is a middle distinction, when there is as much of the Sentence behind as before, greater than a *Comma*, and less than a *Colon*. *Prrov. 3. 5. Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not to thine own understanding.*

The Introduction.

(1.) It is most commonly used, when there is a small turning of Speech to another thing, as, *Thou strivest to get Riches ; but Virtue never troubles thee.* (2.) It is ordinarily used after such Sayings, as have a reason, or detraction subjoined: usually beginning with but, yet, for, (3.) It is also used after Subdivisions, or opposites in a distinction, as *his own ; other mens ; the publick, the private ; the sacred, the prophane, &c.*

This half Colon is commonly used instead of the Colon, but those who would write accurately, must distinguish them, especially in long Sentences, as Diligence makes Rich ; Idleness Poor : for the one gathers, the other scatters, where you have all the Stops.

3. A Colon, or half Period, stays till you count 4, or 5, and should be placed where there is a full Sense, but not all the Sense ; nor a perfect Sentence, because there is still more behind. and is commonly set before the Reason given, of what is before asserted ; as *Rom. 8. 7. The carnal mind is enmity against God : for it is not subject, &c.*

4. A Period, Full Point, or Full Stop, which stays till you count 8 or 10, and is used when the Sense is full, perfect, and complete, where the voice is Reading, must be staid considerably to recover breath, that both Hearer and Reader may have time to reflect on what is Read ; as, *1 Pet. 2, 17. Honour all men. love the brotherhood. Fear God, Honour the King.* All which four are entire Sentences.

Observe that these Stops give great credit to writing, making it more intelligible, and easie to be read, and understood. Therefore never take your breath but at one of these Stops, for the omission of them confounds the Sense, and the misplacing them perverts it, as *Christ saith, St. Peter died for us.* Therefore be sure duely to consider where a Stop is necessary, and what kind of Stop, and not go too far without a Comma, lest the Reader keep his breath too long, and thereby the Sense be interrupted ; but Colons and Periods, must, by no means be neglected, as ever you would render the Sense tolerably intelligible.

There are Three Stops more, tho' not so usual, yet as necessary to be observed, viz. An Interrogation, thus (?) Admiration thus (!) Parenthesis, thus ()

1. An Interrogation should be placed at the end of any direct Question, and requires as long a stay at least, as a Full Stop, because it implies an Answer expected, as, *1 Sam. 12. 3. Whose Ox have I taken ?*

2. An Admiration is used after words or Sentences upon surprize, Fear, Wonder, Astonishment, as, *O strange ! Wonderful !* Also after an Exclamation, or crying out, thus, *Woe is me ! What shall I do !*

3. A Parenthesis is an Interposition of one Sentence between another, before the Sense is finished, like two half Circles, enclosing such additional or explanatory words, that if left out, the Sense would remain entire, as *Ephes. 6. 2, 3. Honour thy Father and Mother (which is the first Commandment with promise) that it may be well wit thee, and that thou mayst live long upon the Earth.* *Kom. 7. 18. For I know that in me (that is in my flesh) dwelleth no good thing.*

These three other Marks also must not be neglected.

1. An Apostrophe, or Comma set right over the place where the Vowel is left out, *Love'd, for Loved.*

The Introduction.

2. An *Hyphen*, or, Note of Connexion, signifying the joyning of two Syllables or Words into one, as, well-spring, and; be sure, to make this Mark (-) at the end of a full Syllable, when the Line will not contain the whole Word.

3. A *Caret* Indusion, or Insertion, marked thus (Λ) which is (v) Consonant, turned topsy-turvy, and must be set a little below the exact Place, where the Words interlined should come in;

The following Marks are not so much for Use as Observation.

1. Note of *Citation*, when some thing is quoted from another Author, marked thus (z.)

2. An *Index* or Hand, pointing to something remarkable thus (☞) and N. B. which signifies, *Mark well*, is of the same importance.

3. A *Paragraph*, at the beginning of new Matter, thus marked (¶.)
As for *Asterisks* or *Stars*, thus, (*) *Obelisks* or *Daggers*, thus, (†) *Parallels*, thus, (||) They are all Marks of Reference to the Margin, in the Bible.

A Catalogue of such Words, as differ in Signification and Writing; but of the same Sound.

ACTS, Deeds.
Ax, to hew with.
All, Trouble.
Alc, Drink.
Alley, narrow way.
Alloy, baser Metal.
Ally, Cosfederate.
All, in general.
Awl, for Gobblers.
Altar, for Sacrifice.
Alter, or change.
Ant, or Pinnure.
Aunt, Patents Sister.
Air, from the Sky.
Heir, to an Estate.
Are, you glad?
Ear, to hear.
Ere, before.
Arrant, notorious.
Errand, Message.
Errant, wandering.
Aray, Order.
Array, cloathing.
Ascend, a going up.
Assent, agreement.
Assistance, help.

Assistants, helpers.
Bail, security.
Bale, of Goods.
Ball, for Play.
Bawl, cry out.
Barbara, P. N.
Barbary, a Country.
Barberry, Fruit Tree.
Bare, naked.
Bear, a Beast.
Bark, of a Tree.
Bark-hire.
Bafe, Vile.
Bass-Viol.
Be, being.
Bee, for Honey.
Beat, with Staff.
Beet, Herb.
Beer, Drink.
Bier, for Corps.
Berry, of a Tree.
Bury, the Dead.
Blew, did blow.
Blue-colour.
Boar, he Swine.
Bore, a hole.

Boughs, of Trees.
Bows, or bends.
Bowze, to quaffe.
Bread, to eat.
Bred, educated.
Buoy, of an Anchor.
Bay, and fell.
By, the by.
Call, by Name.
Cawl, like a net.
Catch, take hold.
Ketch, a small Ship.
Cellar, underground.
Seller, of Ware.
Century, Herb.
Century, 100 years.
Choler, anger.
Collar, for the Neck.
Coat, to wear.
Cote, for Sheep.
Quote, Scripture.
Corants, Grapes dry'd.
Currant, Money.
Current, Stream.
Cousin, Nephew Neece.
Coxen, to cheat.

Cox,

The Introduction.

Cox, a Sirname.
 Cocks, and Hens.
 Cygnet, young Swan.
 Signet, or Seal.
 Ciel, a Room.
 Seal, a Letter.
 Dear, beloved costly.
 Deer, in the Park.
 Decease, Death.
 Disease, Sicknefs.
 Descent, a going down.
 Dissent, disagree.
 Dew, on the Grass.
 Due, Debt.
 Doe, she or fe-male.
 Dough, for Bread.
 Done, finished.
 Dun-colour.
 Easter, Sunday.
 Esther, the Queen.
 East-Wind.
 Test, or Barn.
 Except, unless.
 Accept, take.
 Fane, Weather-cock.
 Fain, very willingly.
 Feign, counterfeit.
 Fair, beautiful.
 Fare, dier, hire.
 Fear, Dread.
 Flay, the Skin off.
 Flea, a Vermin.
 Flee, to escape.
 File, Subst. and Verb.
 Foul, Overthrow.
 Floor, of a Room.
 Flour, of Meal.
 Flower, Garden.
 Francis, Man.
 Frances, Woman.
 Forth, abroad.
 Fourth, in Number.
 Fur-gown.
 Fir-tree.
 Gesture, behaviour.
 Jester, merry Fellow.
 Groom, in Spirit.
 Grown, in Stature.
 Grate, Subst. and Verb.
 Great, big, large.

Gray-colour,
 Grey, a Badger.
 Hake, or spit.
 Hawk, a Bird.
 Hair, on the Head.
 Have, to hunt.
 Hail-Stones.
 Hale, or pull.
 Hart, Buck, Deer.
 Heal, a Sore.
 Heel, of the Foot.
 Hear, hearken.
 Here, in this Place.
 Higher, above.
 Hire, wages.
 I my self.
 Eye, to see.
 Incite, to stir up.
 Insight, skill.
 Indict, accuse.
 Invite, a Letter.
 Ingenious, witty.
 Ingenuous, kind, free.
 Kill, Murder.
 Kiln, Brick-lime.
 Kind, sort, Loving.
 Kine, Cows.
 Coin, Money.
 Hew, to cut.
 Hue, colour.
 Hugh, P. N.
 Letice, P. N.
 Lettuce, Salad Herb.
 Lo, behold.
 Low, not high.
 Made, done.
 Maid, Virgin.
 Main-Ocean.
 Mane, of a Horse.
 Meat, Food.
 Meet, together.
 Mete, to measure.
 Moor, a Sirname.
 More, or less.
 Pail, of Water.
 Pale, or wan.
 Palate, of the Mouth.
 Palet-bed.
 Palliate, Cloak over.
 Pain, Grief, Labour.

Pane, of Glass.
 Pair, or couple.
 Pare, off the rind.
 Pear, Fruit Tree.
 Pause, stop.
 Paws, of a Beast.
 Peace, quietness.
 Pease, pulse.
 Pies, part.
 Pens, to write with.
 Pence, small Money.
 Peer, a Nobleman.
 Pier, or Haven.
 Poor, needy.
 Pore, look intently.
 Pour, down.
 Power, or might.
 Queen, a Strumpet.
 Queen, Kings Consort.
 Race, to run.
 Rase, blot out.
 Raise, lift up.
 Rats, of the Sun.
 Rain, from Heaven.
 Reign, of a King.
 Rein, of a Bridle.
 Rap, little blow.
 Wrap, or fold.
 Rest, sleep, residue.
 Wrest, twist by force.
 Rich, sort of Grain.
 Rise, advancement.
 Sail, of a Ship.
 Sale, of Goods.
 Scent, or smell.
 Sent, of an Errand.
 So, thus.
 Sow, Seed.
 Sew, with a Needle.
 Soar, fly aloft.
 Sore, painfull.
 Swore-did, Swear.
 Scene, in a Play.
 Seen, with our Eyes.
 Sea, Main-Ocean.
 See, behold, look.
 Son, of a Father.
 Sun, in the Sky.
 Stair, or step.
 Stare, with the Eyes.

The Introduction.

<i>Tail</i> , of a Bird, Beast.	<i>Too</i> much, too little.	<i>Wick</i> of a Candle.
<i>Tale</i> , idle Story.	<i>Two</i> , in number.	<i>Waist</i> , the middle.
<i>Tares</i> , among Wheat.	<i>Vain</i> , idle, frivolous.	<i>Waste</i> , consume.
<i>Tears</i> , from the <i>Eyes</i> .	<i>Vein</i> , of Blood.	<i>Wait</i> , expect.
<i>Than</i> , in comparison.	<i>Vial</i> or glass Phial.	<i>Weight</i> , burden.
<i>Then</i> , at that time.	<i>Viol</i> for Mulick.	<i>Way</i> , passage.
<i>The</i> , an Article.	<i>Ware</i> , Merchandize.	<i>Weigh</i> , in Scales.
<i>Thee</i> , from thou.	<i>Wear</i> , cloaths.	<i>Wind</i> , that blowe.
<i>Their</i> , of them.	<i>Were</i> , Plural of was.	<i>Wine</i> , from Grapes.
<i>There</i> , in that Place.	<i>Weak</i> , not strong.	<i>Tew</i> -Tree.
<i>To</i> , the Particle.	<i>Week</i> , Seven days.	<i>EW</i> -Lamb.
<i>Toe</i> , of the Foot.		

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6. Words		

But one thing I forgot to tell you,
That the Letter (f) in the Singular
Number is changed into (v) in these
Substantives Plural, as

Beef, Bees.	Sheaf, Sheaves.
Calf, Calves.	Shelf, Shelves.
Half, Halves.	Staff, Staves.
Knife, Knives.	Thief, Thieves.
Leaf, Leaves.	Turf, Turves.
Life, Lives.	Wife, Wives.
Loaf, Loaves.	Wolf, Wolves.
Self, Selves.	

And in the following Nouns and
Verbs,

Belief, Believe.	Relief, Relieve.
Bereft, Bereave.	Reproof, Reprove.
Cleft, Cleave.	Rift, Rive.
Five, Fifth.	Shrift, Shrive.
Gift, Give.	Sieve, sift.
Grief, Grieve.	Thrift, Thrive.
Left, Leave.	Twelve, Twelfth.
Life, Live.	Waft, Wave.

Nouns accented in the first, and
Verbs in the last Syllable.

Absent, to absent.
Accent, to accent.
Cement, to cement.
Collect, to collect.
Compound, to compound.
Conduct, to conduct.
Consort, to consort.
Convert, to convert.
Contest, to contest.
Desert, to desert.
Ferment, to ferment.
Frequent, to frequent.
Incense, to incense.
Object, to object.
Present, to present.
Project, to project.
Record, to record.
Subject, to subject.
Torment, to torment.
Unite, to unite.

Genders in English are some times thus distinguished.

Boar, Sow;	Cock, Hen;	Husband, Wife;	Peacock, Peaken;
Boy, Girl;	Dog, Bitch;	Lad, Lass;	Ram, Ewe;
Brother, Sister;	Duck, Drake;	King, Queen;	Son, Daughter;
Buck, Doe;	Father, Mother;	Man, Woman;	Uncle, Aunt;
Bull, Cow;	Gander, Goose;	Master, Dame;	Widower, Widow;
Bullock, Heifer;	Horse, Mare;	Nephew, Niece;	Wizard, Witch;
Bachelor,	Maid or Virgin,	Knight, or Lord;	Lady.

These 24 Feminines are distinguished by (ess) at the end, viz.

Abbot, Abbess.	Leon, Lioness.
Actor, Actress.	Marquess, Marchioness.
Adulterer, Adulteress.	Master, Mistress.
Ambassador, Ambassadress.	Prince, Princess.
Count, Countess.	Prior, Prioress.
Deacon, Deaconess.	Patron, Patroness.
Duke, Duchess.	Poet, Poetess.
Electer, Electress.	Prophet, Prophetess.
Emperor, Empress.	Shepherd, Shepherdess.
Governor, Governess.	Sorcerer, Sorceress.
Heir, Heiress.	Tutor, Tutoress.
Jew, Jewess.	Viscount, Viscountess.

And two in (ix) Administratrix, Executrix.

The First PART:

CONTAINING

The Doctrine of Sounds.

Master. Scholar.

DIALOGUE I.

Of Sounds in General.

M. **H**OW many Sorts of Letters are there in our English Alphabet?

S. Two Sorts, besides great Capitals, and small Letters.

M. Which be they?

S. Vowels and Consonants.

M. What is a Vowel.

S. A Vowel makes a distinct Sound of it self.

M. What is a Consonant?

S. A Consonant cannot be sounded without a Vowel before or after it.

M. What is a Proper Diphthong?

S. A Proper Diphthong is when two Vowels come together in the same Syllable, making a distinct Sound different from the Five Vowels.

M. What is an Improper Diphthong?

S. When two Vowels meet toge-

ther in the same Syllable, but one of them sounded, and that most commonly long.

M. What is a Syllable?

S. A Syllable contains so many Letters as can be distinctly sounded together in one Breath.

M. Can there be any Syllable without a Vowel?

S. There can be no Syllable or distinct Sound without a Vowel or a Diphthong.

M. How many Vowels are there?

S. These Five, *a, e, i, o, u.* and (*y*) for (*i.*)

M. Now, my good Child, dost thou earnestly desire to write True English? Tell me.

S. Sir, it is my great Ambition to be so expert in Orthography, that I may emulate, if not exceed, my Equals.

M. If then you will be diligent and industrious, by due Care and Pains, (with Gods Blessing) you will soon obtain your Desire.

S. Pray Sir, then, what is the

A

Prima

Principal Thing I must most *seriously* consider, that I may the better attain to a Certainty in *Writing True English*.

M. To encourage your industrious and commendable *Emulation*, you must first settle in your Mind, as the Ground and Foundation of all, *Fifteen distinct Sounds*, made out of the *Five Vowels*.

S. How is it possible for *Fifteen* to be made out of *Five*?

M. Very easily, if you *mind*, that there are *Five short* and *Five long Sounds* belonging to the *Vowels*, besides *Five* such *Proper Diphthongs* as make *Five* other *Distinct Sounds*, differing from the foregoing *Ten Sounds*.

S. This is so pleasing a *Surprise*, that I must beg the Favour of expounding this *Riddle*.

M. Indeed, Child, the Pleasures of the Mind to far exceed those of the Body, as a *rational Man* doth a *sensual Beast*: And who would not out take more than ordinary Pains, with such an one, who values *Credit* above Play; and makes *Reputation* his best *Pastime*? Harken then, I beseech you, and carefully treasure up in your memory these few, but necessary Remarks.

1. That the *Five Vowels* are always short, when a single Consonant ends the Syllable, as, *lad, met, pip, rob, ran*.
2. That they are always made long, with an (e) at the end of the same Syllable, as, *lade, mere, pipe, robe, tune*.
3. That *ai, au, oi, oa* and *ou*, are the most usual *Proper Diphthongs*, which make a distinct sound, different from the five short, and from the *Five long Vowels*, just mentioned.

S. I heartily thank you, Sir, for you have evidently convinced me of

the *Fifteen Sounds*, only the Sound of (e) long, seems not so clear as the rest.

M. This is merely owing to your exact attention; and the very doubt discovers your *Ingenuity*; and I should be much to blame, if I refused to gratify such substantial *Curiosity*. Know then, my dear Child, That the long Sound of (e) is most commonly expressed by (ee), but then you'll say there are six *Proper Diphthongs*, which granted, there will remain but *Four long Vowels*, and so but *Fifteen distinct Sounds* still.

DIALOGUE II.

Of the Five Vowels.

S. Because you put so great a stress upon the *Fifteen Sounds*, I must humbly intreat you, Sir, to give me such Observations upon each of them, as you judge most material; that thereby I may be enabled (at least) to shun such gross mistakes, as too frequently occur in the Writings, especially of our green Years.

M. Well, now here is your solid Comfort, That wisdom can neither be bought nor sold, no Money can purchase it, and no fraud or force can take it away: You will find likewise, how well-pleasing to Almighty God, Wisdom and Understanding is; if at your leisure you seriously consider the *Fourteen* first Verses of the *First Book* of the *Kings*. And that all *King Solomon's Book* of *Proverbs*, encourageth the industrious search after Wisdom and Knowledge; but condemns and threatens its Despisers; therefore come along and prosper.

Sir, I know, Sir, we should never be weary of well-doing; and if you are so kind to be at such care and pains, and are willing to spare so much

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1 Bea
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much time to instruct me, I should be a very unthankful wretch, to neglect such an opportunity of Instruction, so clear, plain and suitable to my capacity, as perhaps I may never meet with the like again. Pray Sir, therefore, let me beg of you to proceed.

M. The first Vowel I shall remark upon is (e); because its sound is so variously expressed.

1. Observe, that though the multiplicity of its use be great, in lengthening other Vowels, yet it delights least in lengthening of its self; either in Monosyllables or Polysyllables.

For I remember but these 17 Monosyllables.

- 1 Bede, a Man's Name.
- 2 Crete, a Country.
- 3 Ere, before that.
- 4 Glebe-land.
- 5 Glede, a Kite.
- 6 Here, in this place.
- 7 Meae, a Country.
- 8 Mere, a Lake, very -
- 9 Mete, Measure.
- 10 Pede, a Surname.
- 11 Rere, hindermost.
- 12 Scene in a Play.
- 13 Scheme, draught.
- 14 Sphere, Globe.
- 15 These, plur. of This.
- 17 Vere, a Surname.

But There in that place, Were, from, to be, and Where, in what place, though they have (e) at the end, yet it serveth only to lengthen the foregoing (e) into (a) long.

In these 26 Polysyllables only (e) finally lengtheneth the preceding (e).

- 1 Adhere, stick to.
- 2 Apozeme, a Purg.
- 3 Austere, harsh.
- 4 Blaspheme, reproach.
- 5 Cohere, hang together.
- 6 Complete, perfect.

- 7 Concede, yield.
- 8 Concrete, grown together.
- 9 Convene, come together.
- 10 Extreme, utmost.
- 11 Greve, or Lord.
- 12 Impede, to hinder.
- 13 Intercede, go between.
- 14 Interfere, hit against.
- 15 Intervene, come between.
- 16 Nicene-Creed.
- 17 Obscene, smutty.
- 18 Portgrave, Governor.
- 19 Precede, go before.
- 20 Recede, go back.
- 21 Replete, full.
- 22 Revere, Fear, Honour.
- 23 Severe, rigorous.
- 24 Sincere, honest.
- 25 Supercede, omit.
- 26 Supreme, highest.

And (e) is added in Tuesday, to lengthen the Vowel (u).

2. Observe, that the sound of (e) is lengthened by the improper Diphthong (ea) for Custom's sake, in above 250. See the 29th. Table, Page 73. This I must confess, is a tedious long Table, but you must give the more diligent heed thereto, upon all occasions, because they wholly depend upon the Memory.

3. Observe, that the sound of (e) is lengthened by (ei) in these Ten only.

- 1 Conceit, subst. and verb.
- 2 Conceive, imagine.
- 3 Deceit, fraud.
- 4 Deceive, beguile.
- 5 Either, neither.
- 6 Inveigle, entice.
- 7 Receipt, Acquittance.
- 8 Receive, Take.
- 9 Seize, lay hold of.
- 10 Weild, I way.

4. Observe, the sound of (e) is lengthened by (ie) in these 37 only.

- 1 *Achievement*, exploit.
 - 3 *Belief*, Creed, Faith.
 - 2 *Believe*, confide in.
 - 4 *Besiege*, lay Siege.
 - 5 *Bier*, to carry Corps.
 - 6 *Brief*, short.
 - 7 *Cashier*, disband.
 - 8 *Chief*, Principal.
 - 9 *Cieling* of a Room.
 - 10 *Ground* enclosed.
 - 11 *Fiend*, a Fury.
 - 12 *Friend*, a Lover.
 - 13 *Frontier* of a Country.
 - 14 *Grief*, Sorrow.
 - 15 *Grievance*, trouble.
 - 16 *Grief*, make sad.
 - 17 *Grievous*, full of Grief.
 - 18 *Lief*, rather.
 - 19 *Lieutenant*, lieu.
 - 20 *Liege*, Sovereign.
 - 21 *Mulitier*, Mule-driver.
 - 22 *Piece*, subst. and verb.
 - 23 *Piedmont*, part of Italy.
 - 24 *Pierce*, bore through.
 - 25 *Priest*, or Parson.
 - 26 *Relief*, and comfort, subst.
 - 27 *Relieve*, succor, help, verb.
 - 28 *Reprieve*, subst. and verb.
 - 29 *Siege*, purging-stool.
 - 30 *Thief*, a robber.
 - 31 *Thieve*, filch, steal, verb.
 - 32 *Thievery*, Thievish.
 - 33 *Thieves*, plur.
 - 34 *Shield*, subst. and verb.
 - 35 *Shriek*, cry out.
 - 36 *Sieve*, to sift Corn.
 - 37 *Yield*, Grant, give up.
- N. B. In all other words the sound of (e) long, is expressed by the Diphthong (ee) as *Bleed*, *Creed*, *Deed*, &c. but parted in *Se-er*, *Se-eth*, *Se-est*; and in proper Names, as *Be-er-sheba*, *Be-er-ites*, &c.

5. *Observe*. That the sound of (e) is expressed Five several ways; First, and most commonly by (y) as *Happy*, *Holy*, *Mercy*, which supplies the place of (ie) but of late (y)

generally obtains; not but that (ie) may still be very well retained instead of (y) for Ornament sake, at the pleasure of the Scribe.

(2) The sound of (e) is written by (ey) in these.

- 1 *Anglesey*, an Island in Wales.
- 2 *Balconey*, a Bay Window.
- 3 *Chelsey*, a Town in Middlesex.
- 4 *Cockney*, one born within the sound of Bow-Bell, a Londoner; Also one that sucks long, wantonly brought up.
- 5 *Humfrey*, phrey, House peace, P.N.
- 6 *Key* for a Lock, a Wharf for landing Goods; Also a Cliff in Mulsick.
- 7 *Ramsay-Abbey* in Huntingtonshire.
- 8 *Rumsey*, a Town in Hampshire.
- 9 *Surrey*, a County.
- 10 *Talley*, a Score kept in a cloit piece of Wood, marked with Notches.

And 26 more, pag. 65. Table 26. besides 7. with (sey) pag. 44. Yet Custom of late, begins to omit the (e) and end only with (y). In these also.

(3) The sound of (e) at the end, expressed by the Diphthong (ee) as *Pharisee*, *Sadducee*; and in those Fourty, enumerated in the Thirtieth Table, Pag. 79.

(4) The sound of (e) at the end is expressed by single (e) in Proper Names, as *Gethsemane*, *Penelope*; Also *Crone*, *Dirge*, *Epitome*. And the Seven Monosyllables, *be*, *he*, *me*, *she*, *the*, *we* and *ye*.

(5) The sound of (e) at the end is expressed by the improper Diphthong (ea) in these 7, *Flea*, *Lea*, *Pea*, *Plea*, *Sea*, *Tea*, and *yea*.

6. *Observe*. That the sound of (e) is shortned Three ways.

(1) By a single Consonant after (e) as *Bed*, *fret*, *den*.

(2) By Two or Three ending Consonant.

sonant
helm;
bemp;
rb, her
term;
sk, de
(3) Th
in th
ble 28
proper
be sou
S. Sin
your gr
and clea
rently t
(e) mu
I shall
shortest
longest
Care a
vigilant
perfect
make r
pray Si
(e) at
to leng
M. Y
(e) an
lace; r
huge, &
(e) no
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sonants, as *ft, left; ld, held; lm, helm; lp, help; lt, melt; mp, hemp; nd, bend; nt, dent; pt, kept; rh, herb; rd, herd; rk, jerk; rm, term; rn, hern; rt, pert; sb, flesh; sk, desk; st, rest.*

(3) The sound of (*e*) is shortned in those 95 words, Pag. 72. Table 28. tho written with the improper Diphthong (*ea*) yet must be sounded (*e*) short.

S. Sir, I heartily thank you for your great care and pains, in so fully and clearly explaining, how differently the long and short sound of (*e*) must be expressed in Writing; I shall endeavour to remember the shortest Catalogues; and for the longest Tables, I hope by diligent Care and daily Practice, under your vigilant Eye, I shall in time be so perfect in them, also, as not to make many gross mistakes; But, pray Sir, is there no other use of (*e*) at the end of words, but only to lengthen the foregoing Vowel.

M. Yes; to soften the sound of (*e*) and (*g*) as *fac, face; lac, lace; rag, rage; Stag, Stage; hug, huge, &c.* In which words the silent (*e*) not only draws the Syllable long, but changeth the hard sound into a soft; the like also may be observed, when (*e*) follows (*c*) or (*g*) in middle Syllables, as *Advancement, Encouragement*, which without these, must be very absurdly pronounced, as *Advankment, Encouragment*. Because (*e*) and (*g*) are always sounded hard, unless (*e*) or (*i*) softens them, to *Sing, and Singe; Swing, and Swinge; ting, and tinge*, are rightly distinguished.

2. Sometimes (*e*) is added for Ornament sake only; after *i, o, and u*. because we think they look bald in *English*, without silent (*e*) be joined at the end of such words; tho (*y*) now most commonly sup-

plies the place of (*ie*) at the end; as *dry* for *drie*, *Mercy* for *Mercie*, &c. and silent (*e*) is added after Substantives ending in (*o*), as *foe, doe, roe, toe, woe*; and if the word be not a Substantive, the silent (*o*) is omitted, as in *go, do, ho, lo, no, so, to, wo*: But (*u*) must always have (*e*) final added for Ornament sake, and never left bare; which brings me to a 7th. Observation, viz. That tho many times the sound of (*e*) is silent or obscure, yet it must not be left out in Writing: As,

(1) In the middle of Compound words, as *namely, safely, here, there, where*, joined to, *at, by, in, of, upon, with*; the first (*e*) in Scrivener, and the last (*e*) in Wednesday are quiescent, or not sounded.

(2) After (*l*) final, (*e*) is but obscurely sounded, as if the following words were but one Syllable, and by some are called Feminine Syllables, or a Syllable and half; whether sounded long or short, a *Stable, Rabble; Bridle, Fiddle; Rifle, Ruffle, Bugle, Struggle; Maple, Grapple; Title, Little*; but these following, should make two distinct Syllables with the (*l*) written after the (*e*) viz. *Damsel, Battel, Cattel, Chattel, Chanel, Darnel, Dogrel, Drivel, Hansel, Hatchel, Gavel, Gravel, Label, Level, Lozel, Model, Navel, Hovel, Skovel, Ravel, Swivel, Rebel, Satchel, Shekel, Skriovel, Squirrel, Ouzel, Trussel, Tressel, Tassel, Sorrel, Mongrel, Teazel, Stammel.*

(3) The sound of (*e*) is silent before (*n*) final, in Polysyllables, whether Substantives, Particles or Verbs, as *eleven, even, Heaven, often*; or Verbs, as *cheapen, christen, fisten, happen, shorten, &c.* But (*e*) is fully sounded before (*n*) final in proper Names, as *Garden of Eden.*

(4) The sound of (*e*) seemeth silent after (*r*) at the end, but indeed it hath an obscure sound before

it, if it be well observed, as *Fire*, really sounds *fur*, *more*, *mour*, *mare*, *mair*, *vere*, *reur*, *pure*, *puer*. So (*s*) after (*re*) as *acres*, *acurs*, *inspires*, *inspiurs*; likewise, *acre*, *lucre*, *massacre*, *maugre*, *meagre*. must so be written, yet sounded, as if *acur*, *lucur*, *massacur*, *maugur*, *meagur*.

(5) The sound of (*e*) is silent, when (*s*) is added to the end of words, ending in (*e*) whether Substantives of the plural number, as *Babes*, *Blades*, *Bones*, *Stones*, or Verbs of the Third Person singular; as, *takes*, *bites*, *dotes*: But if it happen (as many times it doth) that the Substantive and the Verb must be written with the same Letters, as *Trades*, Plural of *Trade* the Substantive; and *Trades* for *Tradeth* the Verb; then the Sense only must determine which is which. Also if the word end with an *s*, and the Syllable be long by a Diphthong, yet (*e*) final must be added, tho' not sounded, as *House*, *Cleanse*, *Increase*, *Disease*, &c. Likewise, *Horse*, *Nurse*, *Purse*, N. B. But here is to be noted, that

after Letters, which have the sound of (*s*) or (*s*) mixt in their sound, (*es*) makes a distinct Syllable. as,

- 1 After (*c*) in *graces*, *pieces*, *slices*, &c.
- 2 After (*ch*) *Breeches*, *Riches*, *teaches*.
- 3 After (*g*) *ages*, *obliges*, *Sieges*, &c.
- 4 After (*s*) *Horses*, *Roses*, *Muses*.
- 5 After (*z*) *amazes*, *grazes*, *prizes*, *glozes*.

The silent (*e*) must be always written after (*v*) consonant, whether at the end, or in the middle of a word, as, *live*, *lively*, *leave*, *weave*, *resolve*; but if (*i*) follows (*v*) the (*e*) may be omitted; as, *living*, *loving*, *kawing*, &c.

N. B. And here is to be observed, That (*e*) silent must be omitted, when an additional Termination begins with a Vowel, to avoid the meeting of two Vowels together, which might form a Diphthong,

as time, timing, not timeing. unless the Vowel (*a*) follows the (*e*) is retained, as in falseable, viceable, changeable.

✱ The additional endings which begin with a Vowel, are, *ed*, *er*, *es*, *est*, *eth*, *ing*, *ish*, *able*, *age*, and *ance*.

Now I think I have sufficiently satisfied, if not tired your Curiosity, as to the sound and use of (*e*), and may you as well understand, mind, remember, and diligently practise these useful observations, as I have been at the pains to collect, and insert them: I shall not be so tedious in the rest.

S. Pray Sir, spare your self, and take some respite, but favour not me in the least; for nothing is so delightful to me, as necessary Knowledge, which if well improved, will make me happy both here and hereafter.

M. The tedious remarks upon tiresome (*e*) has made way for the quicker dispatch of the rest of the Vowels.

Scho. I shall be heartily glad, Good Sir, to be more fully instructed in the difference of the several distinct sounds, that I may be enabled to write true English by Rule and Reason, and not altogether by Rote.

M. This is my design. Dear Child, to make you perfectly acquainted with the clear distinction of sounds; which is the true ground of Orthography; and shall now proceed to consider how variously the rest of the Vowels are sounded: And here, I shall endeavour to kill two Birds with one Stone, viz. the Vowels, and the improper Diphthongs; because tho' they be Diphthongs in Writing, yet they are sounded but as single Vowels.

S. I shall never be able to require your care and trouble; however, if my diligent Attention will contribute

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timeing. *That shall not be wanting.*

M. Dear heart; That is all I can expect from you; for your improvement redounds to my Credit, as well as to your own benefit.

First, then, concerning the Vowel (a) you must know, that it hath another Broad sound, (quite different from the short and long sound, common to all the Vowels in rat and rate) And this Broad sound is expressed several ways.

(1) In words ending in ld, as bald, scald.

(2) In Ball, as call, fall, small, shall, stall.

(3) In (nch) as branch, hanch, lanch, stanch. So in command, manger, y, stranger.

(4) Between (w) and (r) as, war, ward -en, warm. warn, er, warren, watch, water, wrath.

But James and scarce, are commonly sounded James and scarce, but by no means so to be written; and (a) is obscure in Thousand.

N. B. That no common English word must end in (a) except these 7. flea, pea, plea, sea, tea, and yea, besides proper Names. But when you find any word end in the sound of (a) put (y) to it, and then you are right; as day, may, say, and so it must be written with a Diphthong, tho' sounded like a single Vowel.

These proper Names must be written with (aa) yet pronounced with single (a) making but one Syllable, as Aaron, Balaam, Ishaac. But Canaan the Country may very well be distinguished from Canaan the Son of Nash, by making the Person three Syllables, and the Land but two. So (a) must be written when (ch) follows it, in Pharaoh.

Secondly, concerning the Vowel (i) You must note its short sound in

Bill, did, fig, him, pin; so, in build, circuit, conault, guild, guilt, (y) the improper Diphthong is sounded (i) short.

2. The sound of (i) is long when (e) ends the Syllable, as *chide, hide, side, tide, mine, thine*; and those in (ite) enumerated; Table 44.

(2) when two or three Consonants follow it, namely, those 32 in sight, reckoned up in the 43 Table: more particularly. (1) where (gh) follow (i) as *high, nigh, sigh*. 2. when (gn) follows, as *sign, -con, -de, resign*. 3. *mb* in *climb*. 4. *ld* in *child, mild*. 5. *nd* in *find, grind, kind, mind*.

3. The sound of (i) is obscure, like short (u) when (r) follows it in the same Syllable, as in those specified, *page - Table - 48*. But words compounded with (ir) for (in) keep their own proper sound, as *irregular, irreverent, irrevocable*.

4. Observe, that when (e) follows (i) it is sounded like (ye) as *lawyer, jawyer; so Carrier, Pannier, &c.* Also, when (ou) follows it, as *Bullion, Carrion, Onion, Pinion, &c.* likewise after (st) (i) is sounded (ye) as in *Celestial, christian, combustion, digestion, fusion, question; so ponara*.

5. Remember (be sure) to write (i) in these words, tho' it is not sounded, as *Carriage, Cousin, Cushion, Fashion, Marriage, Parliament, Raisin, Venison*; and the first (i) in *Medicine* is silent, but both are pronounced in *Medicinal*.

6. Take heed to write the sound of (shal) in Polysyllables in some with (ti) as *Cocentual, Equinoctial, Essential, Impartial, Nuptial, Penetential, Potential, rational, reverential, substantial*; but these with (ci) *artificial, beneficial, especial, judicial, official, persuasial,*

cial, provincial.

7. Observe to write the sound of (*shan*) with (*cian*) as *Patrician*, and those Ten in the 14th. Table; except, *Ocean, Precisian, and Tertian, Egyptian, Asian.*

8. Mind to write the sound of (*shate*) with (*ti*) as *ematiare, engratiare, expatiare, negotiare, vitiate*, except *associate, nauseate.*

9. Forget not to write the sound of (*shent*) with (*cient*) in these, *ancient, deficient, efficient, proficient, insufficient*; except, *Omniscient, Patient, Quotient, Transient.*

10. Observe to write the sound of (*shus*) by (*cious*) as *anspicious, contumacious, gracious, precious, specious*; These *propitious, seditious, superstitious, vitious*, with (*ti*) but *nauseous* with (*se*) *Conscious*, and *Luscious* with (*sci*) See the 15th. Table.

11. Take great care, be sure, to write the sound of (*shun*) at the end of all Polysyllables, by (*tion*) with (*ti*) except those 67. set down, Table the 11th. with (*stion*) for (*shun*) and those 26. with (*ssion*) Table the 12th.

12. Observe, that (*i*) sounds (*ee*) in *magazine, shire*, but obscure in *Gossip*, and like (*a*) in *firrah*.

Lastly, Take notice that (*i*) ends no English word, without (*e*) after it, but now-a-days (*y*) prevails instead of (*ie*) at the end; and if the termination (*ing*) be added to the sound of (*y*) in the middle of a word, it is there also turned into (*y*) as *lying, crying, dying*. But if any other ending be added, the (*y*) is turned into (*i*) *pity, pitea, pitable.*

Furthermore, it is to be observed, that the proper Diphthong (*oi*) is most commonly sounded (*i*) long in the beginning and middle of words as *oil, unguent,*

anoint, appoint, boil, broil, cojoin, joint, loin, point. All the improper Diphthong (*ui*) sounded long, in *beguile, disguise, guile, buy and sell.*

S. You have, Sir, most critically discussed the various sound of (*i*) because they are so easily mistaken for which I am much obliged to you.

M. Nothing can encourage me more, than that I am instructing such ingenious and industrious Youth; who will, no doubt, answer my Care, and their Parents Cost.

Thirdly, of the Sound of (O)

1. Observe, that (*o*) is short in *fold, red, kog, nor, top, lot, fox, &c.*

2. That the sound of (*o*) is lengthened no less than 13 ways. (1) In *go, ho, lo, so, wo*; also and *who*, likewise when it ends a Syllable in a word, as *glory, notorious* but not when the sound of the following Consonant is doubled, as in *policy, predominant*, (2) when (*e*) final is added, as *robe, dole, hope, tone, &c.* (3) when (*ld*) follows, as *bold, cold, fold, gold, hold, scold, told* (4) when (*ll*) follows at the end, as *knoll, joll, poll, roll, scroll, controll*; except *bowl* and *soul* (5) when (*lt*) follows, as *bolt, colt, dolt, jolt, molt, en*; so *bolster, upholster*, (6) sometimes when (*rd*) follows, as *cord, lord*, but obscure in, *ford, hard*, (7) when (*rge*) follows, as *George, gorge, gorgeous, gorges*, but obscure in *urge*, (8) when *rn* follows, as *con, an, in, transform, storm*, but obscure in *gormondize, perform, ance*, (9) when (*rn*) follows, as, *corn, corn, horn, forlorn, morning, jorn, horn, worn*. (10) when (*rt*) follows, as, *consort, desert, exert, extort, mort,*

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VIII

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(1) lu go

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a Syllable

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(2) when

s robe, dole

when (ld)

d, fold, gola

when (u)

s knoll, jou

roll; except

when (lt) fol

, jolt, molt-

, (6) some

ows, as cord

for, bord,

ollows, as

ton, gorget,

(8) when m

, transform,

gormondize,

when (m)

rn, horn, fr-

horn, Lorn,

(t) follows, a,

extort, mor-

re-ent

retort, short, resort; but obscure in
fort, comfort, effort; com, de, im,
pur, re, sup, transport, and spent,
to force, forth, and perch. (11)
when (st) follows, as Ghost, most,
post, rost; but sharper in cost, frost,
lost, nostrils, tost, (12) when (ught)
follows, as, bought, brought, nought,
ought, sought, thought, wrought,
likewise dough-baked, though now
contracted into, tho' (13) when
(w) final is added, as bow, blow,
crow glow, know, low, mow, row,
shew, slow, snow, stow, ow; and
some put (e) final to these also,
to distinguish their sound from
bow, brew, cow, how, mow, now,
plow, prow, sow, and vow.

Observe, that (o) sounds ob-
scure like (u) short (1) when
single (l) follows it, as, in Co-
lunder, Colonel, Colony, colour, co-
lumbines. (2) when (m) follows
it, For words beginning with
(com) are usually sounded (cum)
as, combat, comfort, &c. except
common-ly; likewise (em) at the
end sounds (um) as, besom, blos-
som, bottom, burdensom, cu-
stom, delightsom, fackom, freedom,
falsom, gamesom, handsom, hu-
morsom, lightsom, lonesom, in-
come, kingdom, random, seldom,
toilsom, transom-beam, troublesom,
venom, welcome, wholesom, wis-
dom, S., Pomegranate, woman.

(3) when (n) final follows,
and makes a tesqui-syllable. or
syllable and a half; as abandon,
bacon, Barton, beacon, blazen, Bur-
ton, button, canon, capon, common,
cotton, crimson, dagon, deacen,
dragon, falcon, felon, flagon, glut-
ton, Hatton, Hutton, Louaon, Ma-
son, Matton, pardon, Parson, per-
son, prison, reason, reckon, season,
sermon, sexton, treason, weapon;
and several Surnames ending in
(son) as, Dickson, Jacksion, Tomp-
son, Wilson, sound obscure, as it

written with (Sun). Likewise
among, beyond, honey, money, mon-
ger, mongrel, wonder, and some
words beginning with (con)
sound obscure, as, conduit,
conjuror, (4) when (r) fol-
lows, or rather when (o) comes
between (w) and (r) the (o) is
obscure, as, word, work, world,
worfe, worst ed, wort, worth-y, (5)
when (th) follows, as in another,
brother, doth, mother, other, smo-
ther, but broth, cloth, froth, loth,
moth, troth, wroth, and north,
have a sharper sound. (6) when
(ve) consonant follows (o) as
above, approve, covenant, cover-
let, covet-ous, dove, glove, hovel.
hover, lower, move-re, plover,
prove-re, shove-el; stover, ex-
cept drove, grave, rove, strove.
(7) the sound of (o) is obscure
like short (u) after (r) in
apron, citron, environ, iron, saf-
fron, as it written, apurn, citurn,
inviurn, gridiurn, iurn, saffurn;
likewise (o) is obscure in the
City Rome.

Lastly, Observe that (o) ends no
English word, except do, undo, go,
ho, lo, so, who, to, unto, two, too,
who, wo, and mo for more; all
other words ending in the sound
of (o) have (w) added for Or-
naments sake, as Cuckow, Widow,
shadow, swallow, tallow, hallow,
fallow, sballow, follow, hollow, &c.
except a few Substantives, which
have (e) final added to (o) as Doe,
a Female Deer or Rabbetoc; Foe an
Enemy; Roe, or Milt of a Fish;
Also a Roe-buck, and the Toe of
the Foot; all others ending in the
sound of (o) have (w) annexed.

Fourth'y, Of the Vowel (u)

1. Observe, that the sound of (u) is
short in bud, cut, dug, rub, suck,
drum, gun; must, burst.
2. Observe, that the sound of (u)

Q

is lengthened Three ways ;
 (1) by (e) final, as, *cube, crude*
rude, huge, Luke, rebuke, Duke,
puke, gate, male, fame, Hume,
assame, presume, tune, June, muse,
cruze, suite, lute, mute, suite-con-re-
pute, shute, dis-re, cure, pure, scure,
sure, demure, obscure, and many
 more in (ure), likewise, *beati-*
tude, fortitude, latitude, gratitude,
multitude, &c. (2) The sound
 of (u) is long, when it ends a
 Syllable in Poly syllables, as *curi-*
ous, amiable, impunity, opportunity,
unity, furious, lunatick, mutable,
mutiny, ruinous, u-nion, parity,
curable, funeral, &c. except the
 sound of the following Conso-
 nant be doubled, as, in *stuary, bu-*
ry, &c. (3) the sound of (u)
 is lengthened by (i) in *bruise,*
cruise, suite, juice, recruit, suita-
ble, -er, pursuit; by (o) in
youth.

Lastly, here is also to be observed,
 that (u) ends no English word,
 but *you* and *thou*, besides the
Je-rob, adieu, and lieu, but have
 either (e) final added, as in those
 24. in the 46. Table, or the sound
 of (u) is expressed by (ew)
 at the end, as in those 31. in-
 serted in the 45. Table. And
 as for (eu) at the beginning or
 in the middle, they are so few,
 that the very mentioning them
 may suffice, as *Eucharist, Eulogy,*
Eunuch, Euphrates Eutichus and
 perhaps, a few more proper
 Names, *feud, grandeur, pleurisy,*
pleuritic, Rheum, Rheumatick,
Rheumatisme, I think are all that
 can challenge (eu) in the middle
 of any English word ; all other of
 the like sound are express'd by (u)
 except those 44. in (ur) Table
 47. those 32. in (ir) Table 48.
 those 31. in (our) Table 49.
 those 23. in (er) Table 50. those
 42. in (ure) Table 51. and those

141. in (er) Table 52. all which
 do naturally fall into the sound of
 (ur) without a stricter care in
 pronouncing, which the freedom
 of our English Tongue will not
 bear ; but all other of the like
 sound must be written with (ur)
 And now I have sufficiently tired
 you as well as my self ; but all
 this you'll find requisite for your
 more accurate writing true
 English.

Dialogue IV. Of Diphthongs.

S. For your exceeding care and
 trouble, I can but Love and Honour
 you, but shall endeavour by the
 Grace of God (in some measure
 to answer your indefatigable pains
 by a willingness at least, every day
 to improve more and more ; There-
 fore let me now entreat your partic-
 ular Instructions concerning the
 various sounds of the Diphthongs.

M. My good Child, your readi-
 ness to learn shall not want encour-
 agement.

Know then that Diphthongs are
 commonly called Proper or Im-
 proper.

S. Pray Sir, What is a proper
 Diphthong ?

M. A proper Diphthong is, when
 two such Vowels are sounded toge-
 ther in one Syllable, as will make a
 distinct sound, different from any
 of the Five Vowels.

S. In this exact definition of a
 proper Diphthong, Pray Sir, Why
 do you say, in one Syllable ?

M. Because Child, many times
 Two Vowels come together in the
 same word, and yet must be parted
 into two distinct Syllables, which
 should, indeed, be marked with a
 Dierefsis, or two points over the last
 Vowel, as in these words fol-
 lowing ;

52. all which
 the sound of
 richer care in
 the freedom
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 of the like
 en with (ur)
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 self; but all
 lite for your
 writing true

Diphthongs.

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1 *Aereal*, belonging to the Air.
 2 *Aguish* and Feverish.
 3 *Aloes*, a Juice, or Wood.
 4 *Annual*, yearly.
 5 *Annuity*, yearly allowance.
 6 *Affiduity*, diligence.
 7 *Beatifical*, make Blessed.
 8 *Beatitude*, Blessedness.
 9 *Belluine*, Beast-like.
 10 *Biennial*, of Two years.
 11 *Brier*, or Bramble.
 12 *Casual*, accidental.
 13 *Casualty*, chance.
 14 *Casuiſt* in Divinity.
 15 *Client*, to a Lawyer.
 16 *Coaction*, Compulsion.
 17 *Coadjutor*, fellow-helper.
 18 *Coagulate*, curdle.
 19 *Coequal*, with another.
 20 *Coercive*, restraining.
 21 *Coertion*, restraint.
 22 *Coeffential*, same Essence.
 23 *Coetaneous*, coeternal.
 24 *Coincident*, falling in together.
 25 *Congruent*, ſuitable.
 26 *Congruity*, fitness.
 27 *Contiguity*, nearness.
 28 *Contrariety*, oppoſiteness.
 29 *Cooperate*, work together.
 30 *Coordinate*, of equal degree.
 31 *Corporeal*, bodily.
 32 *Create*, to make.
 33 *Creation*, making.
 34 *Creator*, Maker.
 35 *Crier*, Town; Court.
 36 *Cruel*, Mercileſs.
 37 *Cruelty*, barbarity.
 38 *Cruental*, bloody.
 39 *Cruet*, narrow mouth'd Glaſs.
 40 *Deiſy*, make a God of
 41 *Deiſt*, Atheiſt.
 42 *Deity*, Godhead.
 43 *Delineate*, deſcribe.
 44 *Diet*, Food.
 45 *Duel*, Two fighting.
 46 *Empyrean*, higheſt Heaven.
 47 *Expedient*, convenient.
 48 *Experience*, trial.
 49 *Fluellin*, herb.
 50 *Fluency* of Diſcourſe.

51 *Fortieth*, from Forty.
 52 *Fortuitous*, casual.
 53 *Frier*, or Monk.
 54 *Fruition*, enjoyment.
 55 *Geographical*.
 56 *Geometrical*.
 57 *Gratuity*, free Gift.
 58 *Gruel*-water.
 59 *Hideous*, horrid.
 60 *Idea*, representation.
 61 *Jesuitical*, deceitful.
 62 *Impatient*, haſty.
 63 *Incubative*, beginning.
 64 *Influence*, power over.
 65 *Impiety*, wickedneſs.
 66 *Laick*, not of the Clergy.
 67 *Laity*, the common People.
 68 *Lineage*, race, ſtock.
 69 *Lineament*, Feature.
 70 *Meteor*, in the Air.
 71 *Miſcreant*, Infidel.
 72 *Moreover*.
 73 *Mosaick-work*.
 74 *Nauſeate*, to loath.
 75 *Nauſeous*, loathſome.
 76 *Obedience*, -ent.
 77 *Orient*, bright.
 78 *Oriental*, Eaſterly.
 79 *Oſier*, or Sallow tree.
 80 *Pageantry*, Pomp.
 81 *Perpetuity*, everlaſtingneſs.
 82 *Perspiciuity*, clearneſs.
 83 *Piety*, Godlineſs.
 84 *Piteous*, wretched.
 85 *Plenteous*, copious.
 86 *Poet-Laureate*.
 87 *Preamble*, Preface.
 88 *Pre-engagement*.
 89 *Preſcience*, fore-knowledge.
 90 *Procreate*, beget Children.
 91 *Proem*, Prologue.
 92 *Propriety*, or Property.
 93 *Puiſſant*, powerful.
 94 *Puet*, a Bird in a Garden.
 95 *Purſuance*, of the Order.
 96 *Purſuing*, running after.
 97 *Quiet*, ſubſt. and verb.
 98 *Readmit*, admit again.
 99 *Real*, true, hearty.
 100 *Reality*, ſincerity.

- 101 Reassemble,
- 102 Reassume.
- 103 Recreate, refresh.
- 104 Recreation, diversion,
- 105 Recreative, pleasant.
- 106 Reenter, reentry.
- 107 Re-establish.
- 108 Reimbark go aboard again.
- 109 Reimburse, pay back again.
- 110 Reinforce, strengthen.
- 111 Reinstate.
- 112 Reiterate, pay back again.
- 113 Reunion, reconciliation.
- 114 Reunite, reconcile.
- 115 Ruine, subst. and verb.
- 116 Science, knowledge.
- 117 Series, order, course.
- 118 Sobriety, temperance.
- 119 Society, fellowship.
- 120 Soldier in the Wars.
- 121 Subservient, helpful.
- 122 Theology, Divinity.
- 123 Theory, Speculation.
- 124 Transient, Transitory.
- 125 Triennial, of 3 years.
- 126 Tuel, or Fundament.
- 127 Tuesday, of the week.
- 128 Tuition, Instruction.
- 129 Vacuity, void space.
- 130 Variety, diversity.
- 131 Verifier, asserter.
- 132 Versifier, Verse maker.
- 133 Uncreated, not made.
- 134 Undoer, destroyer.
- 135 Unexperienced, untried.
- 136 Unmarried, single.
- 137 Unrighteous, unjust.
- 138 Unusual, extraordinary.
- 139 Usual, ordinary.
- 140 Whoever, whosoever.
- 141 Zeduary, Indian root.

N. B. That *ia*, *io*, *ua*, and *uo*, can never be Diphthongs, and they who call them so, are much mistaken.

First, for (*ia*) when it follows (*t*) with an (*l*) at the end, then it is founded (*shal*) tho' written (*rial*, as *credential*, but if it follow (*st*) then (*ia*) must be parted into two Syllables, as, *bestial*, or

any other Consonant, except (*in* *qua*) or (*c*) it must be parted

Secondly, For (*io*) When it follows (*t*) with (*n*) at the end, founded (*shun*) tho' written (*tion*) as *discretion*, so, when it follows or (*st*) it hath the same found (*shuu*) as, in Tables 11, 12, pag. 46. 47, 48. but in such words where (*io*) follows (*st*) it must be parted into two Syllables, as *combustion*, *question*; and so after any other Consonant.

Thirdly, as to (*ua*) it must always be parted; (1) except it follows (*g*) which make the plain found (*Gua*) which we call (*Walter* in English; so we translate *Gualterus* in Latin, to *Walter* in English. Thus *Language*, *Lingual*; *Guadian*, *Guarantee*, and no more than I can think of. (2) except it follows (*f*) and then it apparently founds (*swa*) and perhaps were better so written and Printed in English, as some now ingeniously do. However, I remember but few English words of that found, as *disswade*, *perswade*, and their derivatives, *disswastive*, *perswastive*, *perswasion*, &c. and *swarvity*, *sweetness*: In all other words, common as well as proper (*ua*) must be parted.

Fourthly, (*uo*) must always be parted, unless it follows (*q*) which makes the found of *quo*, as *quote* or *cite* Scripture, *quota*, share or contribution, *quotidian* every day-Ague. In all other words (*uo*) must be parted, and can make no Diphthong, but where it follows (*q*) because (*q*) cannot be founded without (*u*) therefore it is always annexed to it, as if it were written *qwe*, or *kwe*, which is the true found of it; and here I must warn you of the Non-sensical Whim of the Triphthongs (forsooth,) because (*u*) follows (*q*) in *Quail* to wind about a Rope, so

except (*in* *quail*, *quaint*, *Queen*, *Queen*, or *Drab*; *quoit* to throw. Here 'tis plain that (*u*) stands for (*w*) con-
sonant put after (*q*) to make up the sound of (*kwe*) and as for (*eau*) it follows (*in* *Beauty*, and (*ieu*) in *adieu* and the same found (*ieu*) they are from the French, but in plain English found only (*u*) such word long, as in *View*, as for (*aw*) in *Band*, perhaps (*au*) might do as well, as in *laud*, and (*ow*) in *show*, and those that end in the like sound, the (*w*) is added, only for Ornaments sake, (and not at all founded) that the (*o*) might not be left naked, for our English Or-
thographers hate to see *a*, *i*, *o*, or *u*, to be left bare without *e*, *w*, or *y*, alter them.

Dialogue V. of the proper Diphthong, (*ai*,) or, (*ay*).

S. Now, Sir, you have so clearly rectify'd these mistakes, pray be pleased to give your Judgment upon the five proper Diphthongs.

M. I will most gladly inform you, but they require a full and due attention of Mind, because they make the other five distinct sounds; besides the long and short Vowels.

First, then you must know in general, that the sound of (*ai*) is written (*ai*) at the beginning and middle of words, and (*ay*) at the end. (1) At the beginning by (*ai*), as *aid*, *ail*, *aim*, *air*, except *either*, and *eight* (in number) with its derivatives, as *eight*, *y*, *ly*, *teen*, *tieth*. (2.), In the middle of words by (*ai*) except some few by (*ei*) as *con*, *de*, *re*, *ceipt* or *ceive*, *Heir* to an *Estate*, *leisure*, *neither*, *rein* of a *Bridle*, *King's Reign*, *their own vein* and these by (*igh*), as *height*, *in-weigh*, *neighbour*, *weight*: In the middle of all other words the sound of (*ai*) must be written with (*ai*).

At the end always by (*ay*) except those nine, Page 66.

Secondly, Observe that the Diphthong (*ai*) must be written in the following words, tho' sounded like (*i*) or (*e*) short, as *again*, *against*, *Captain*, *Chamberlain*, *certain*, *curtain*, *fountain*, *mountain*, *villain*, *Wainscot*.

Thirdly, Take special notice that the Diphthong (*ai*) and the Vowel (*a*) are very apt to be mistaken; The Londoners affecting (as they think) a finer Pronunciation would quite lose the sound of the proper Diphthong (*ai*) as too broad and clownish for their fine smooth Tongues; but the honest Countryman, not to say our Universities will (by no means) part with authentick Custom, time out of mind, according to its natural sound; however, to reconcile this difference, you must be sure to keep close to the Orthography, which that you may the better do; always remember that single (*a*) must end no English word; but if they will speak *fine*, yet be sure that you write true, by adding (*y*), not *da*, but *day*.

Fourthly, Observe, that tho' many times this Diphthong (*ai*) is parted in proper Names, as *Jair*, *Laish*, *Sapharva-im*, &c. yet (*i*) is usually swallowed up, in the sound of the foregoing (*a*) especially when the word ends in (*ah*) as *Bonai-ah*, *Serai-ah*, &c. the (*i*) is not sounded.

S. Your variety is so very pleasing, therefore, pray Sir, let me have your Opinion of the second proper Diphthong (*au*).

M. I cannot but gratify so necessary curiosity. In general, then, remember, that the sound of (*au*) must be written with (*au*) at the beginning, and in the middle of a word, and (*aw*) at the end.

1. At the beginning, by (*au*) as *audacious, audible, audience, auger, augment, author-ity*, and by (*aw*) in, *aw, awl, awkward*.

2. In the middle of a word several ways (*i*) and most commonly by (*au*) as *applaud, assault, because, caudle, cauldron, cause, causey, canstick, caution, clause, daub, daunt, debauch; fault, fraud, flaunt, gaudy, jaunt, jaundice, laud-able, laurel, maugre, maudlin, maul, paunch, pause, plausible; sauce-er, sausage; taunt; vault, vaunt*; but some think that (*u*) may be omitted when (*n*) follows, as *Lancet, Lanch, &c.* (2) by (*aw*) as *Bawd-y, bawl, brawl, brawn, crawl, dawn, flawn, hawk, hawser, lawn, Lawyer, pawn, prawn, Sawyer, spawl, spawn, sprawl, Strawberry, Tawney*, (3) by (*ough*) as *Daughter, draught, haughty, naught, slaughter, taught*. (4) by (*ll*) in the word (*all*) and its Compounds, where it loseth one (*l*), as *almost, already, also, altogether, always; Ball, call, fall, befall, gall, Hall-pall, shall, small, squall, stall*. by (*ald*) in *bald, chaldron, scald, thraldom*. (*lf*) *false, (alt,) halt, malt, salt, talk, stalk, walk*; and in these that follow by (*al*) sounding (*au*) *Almond, talk, calf, calves, calm, chalk, half halves, halm, Falcon-or, malkin, Palm, Psalm, qualm, salmon, salve, shalm, stalk, talk, walk*: where (*l*) is not at all sounded.

3. Always write (*aw*) at the end, because the *English Tongue* will not endure bare (*u*) at the end of a word; and if it happens (*w*) must supply its place; as, *claw, draw, flaw, law, &c.*

N. B. Observe, that (*au*) is parted in proper Names, as *Archela-us, Emma-us, except, Paul, Saul, and Shaul-ites*.

Dialogue vii. Of the proper Diphthong (*oi*)

S. How must the sound of (*oi*) be pressed in writing, pray Sir?

M. First, by (*oi*) at the beginning of a word, as *oil, ointment, oyster*.

Secondly, by (*oi*) in the middle of these words, *choice, exploit, noise, poise, quoif, quoit, rejoice, void*; but in the middle of many other words (*oi*) sounds, (*i*) looks, as *anoint, boil, broil, coin, loin, toil, poison, point*.

Thirdly, at the end of all words the sound of (*oi*) must be written with (*oy*) as, *Boy, coy, destroy, toy, Troy, employ-ment*.

N. B. This Diphthong is parted in proper Names, as *Lo-is, Ze-boi*, and in *do-ing, go-ing, sto-ick*.
Page 11th.

Dialogue viii. of the proper Diphthong. (*oo*)

S. Now, pray Sir, What say you to the sound of the 4th. proper Diphthong (*oo*)?

M. You must here take notice, Child, That no *English* word can begin with two of the same Letters, except *Aaron-ites* and *Eel*. 'tis true, many Scribes will write a word at the beginning, with *ff*. for the Capital *F*. but that is a fault (I think) and ought to be avoided.

1. Then, the sound of (*oo*) can not begin a word.

2. Neither does it end any but one, viz. too much, or too little, excess or diminution, and too all. But (*two*) in number, and (*turn*), the sign of the Infinitive Mood or Imperative Case, are written otherwise, as you see.

the proper Diphthong (ou) But it must be written in the middle of these following words, viz.

found of (oo) flood, Neok, Loom, Whoop,
phthong be e flood, Rook, Room, Door,
ay Sir? flood, Shook, Boon, Floor,
at the beg flood, Took, Croon, Moor,
s oil, ointme flood, Cool, Moon, Poor,
in the mid flood, Dool, Noon, Choofe,
e, exploit, fro flood, Tool, Scoon, Goose,
it, rejoice, wa flood, Hool, Soon, Loose,
middle of m flood, Pool, Spoon, Noofe,
nds, (i) lon flood, School, Swoon, Boot,
roin, loin, m flood, stool, Coop, Coot,
d of all wo flood, Tool, Droop, Foot,
must be writ flood, Wool, Hoop, Meot,
oy, destroy, flood, Bloom, Loop, Root,
t. flood, Boom, Poop, Skoor,
is parted flood, Broom, Scoop, Soot,
o-is, Ze-bo-flood, Coomb, Sloop, Booth,
g, sto-ick. flood, Groom, Soop, Smooth,
flood, Doom, Stoop, Sooth,
flood, Groom, Troop, Tooth.

But in Flood and Blood, (oo) found (u) short; and in Door, Floor, Moor, and Poor, (oo) sounds (o) long.

Those with their Compounds and Derivatives, are the most words that are written with (oo) as also these.

take notice flood, Foolery, Moorish,
lish word c flood, Boon, Forsook, Reproof
he same L flood, Blackmoor, Galloom, Shalloom,
tes and Eel flood, Widegroom, Gloomy, Smailwood,
s will write flood, Brookshank, Hooker, Trooper,
g, with ff. flood, Cooper, Hooper, Whirlpool,
hat is a fau flood, Dragon, Moody,

4. The sound of (oo) is expressed by (ou) in, could, should, would, Court-ier, Discourse, Gourd, and Fourth in number.

5. By single (o) in these, Wolf, Wolves, Rome, comb, tomb, womb, di-
orce, force, forge, form to fit on;
ern, endured, supported, forth, a-
ve Mood or D broad, port, and its Compounds, com,
n otherwil de, in-sup, trans-port, sport, shorn and
urn, engross, Ghost, most, post, rost,
and (o) between (w) and (r)

for the most part is founded (oo) as word, work, world, worm, worry, wor-
ship, worse -st, worsted, worst, and
worth. And in approve, behove, move,
prove, remove, reprove. But like
short (u) in Dove, Glove, Love,
cover, corvet, Groveling, see page 9.

N. B. This Diphthong (oo) is parted in Compound words, as Co-ope-
rate, Co-ordinate, and in all pro-
per Names, as Bo-ox, Co os, &c.

Dialogue ix. Of the proper Diphthong (ou).

S. There remains now but this last proper Diphthong to be consid-
er'd; Pray Sir, Let me not want
your Judgment upon this also.

M. Nothing shall be wanting on
my part, dear heart, fully to satis-
fy such pertinent Inquiries.

First, then you must take notice,
that the sound of this last proper
Diphthong (ou) is written always
at the beginning of words of that
sound, tho they be but few, as,
ounce, our, ousel, out, and its Com-
pounds; I can think of no more.

Secondly, by (ou) in the middle of
a word, as, couch, crouch, pouck,
touch, Souch, croud, loud, proud, shroud,
Gouge, Rouge; so, Couler, Boulter,
Poulterer, Poultry, Foul, dirty, groul,
scoul, moulter, shoulter, Poultic-re,
Noun-Pro, bound, found, groundfil,
Hound, Pound, Round, found, scound-
rel, wound; and these 5, in Ounce,
page 46. so Counter, Bounty, Foun-
tain, Mountain; and hour, flour of
Meal, our, pour-in-down, scour, sour,
flour; so, Bout, Clout, doubt -re, gout,
trout, grout, lout, pont, roat, stout,
spout, scout, shout, sprout, trout;
except (i) These with (ow) found-
ing (ou) crown, clown, crown, down,
drown, frown, gown, Town, Bowel's,
Bower, Bowl; Dowager, dower, dow-
ry, Bawse, Dawse, sewse; Fowl, bird,
Howel,

Howel, Howlet, Powel, Towel, Trowel, Vowel, Brouse, Drowsy, Carouse, Cowardize, cucumbers, endowment, Flower-garden, Lowre, power, tower, Horward, Allowance, Harverson, Howl, to Owl, Powt, Rowel, Rowen, shower, &c.

Thirdly, Always by (ow) at the end, which seems to have three sounds (1) In (ow) as *bow, brow, cow, low, mow, now, plow, prow, sow, and vow*, with their Compounds and Derivatives. (2) In (ow) broader or longer, as *Bow, blow, crow, glow, know, low, mow, show, flow, snow*, and *owe*; but *four* in number is long with (ou) (3.) All Polysyllables ending in obtuse (o) have (w) added for ornaments take, as, *Arrow, Bellows, Billows, borrow, cuckow, fellow, follow, gallows, ballow, hollow, burrow, morrow, narrow, pillow, shagow, shaw, shallow, sorrow, sparrow, Widow, Window.*

4. Observe, that (ou) is sounded like (u) short, in *Adjournment, bloud, couple, courage, en courteous, courtesy, courizan, cousin, cousin, floud, flourish, gourmet, journey, journal, nourish, scourge, trouble, young*; but in *you, your, and youth*, (u) sounds long; And in *Forty*, with its Derivatives (u) is silent.

5. Observe, that the sound of (ou) is expressed by (ough) in *Bough, doughy, drought, plough and slough*, but in *dough, though, bought, brought, fought, nouht, sought, thought, wrought*, (o) long is only sounded; In *cough, lough, trough, like, off, in enough, rough, rough, like (uff)*

N. B. And because *Soul* is written with (ou) many mistake and write (u) after (o) in *bold, cold, fold, gold, hold, sold, told*; and in *bolt, colt,holt, dolt*; *holster, bolster, which now seems ridiculous*; and (oll) for the sound

of (o) long, now obtains much better than their old, (oul, or owl, as, *Knoll, poll, roll, scoll, toll*. But *Bowl to drink or wash in, and Bowl to trundle, the Sense must distinguish them, for they are generally written with the same Letters*; yet perhaps the latter may very well be distinguished by (ou) when the Printer or Compositor shall think fit.

S. But Sir, pray, why do you reckon but (5) proper Diphthongs, whereas in other Spelling-Books, I find commonly at least, in some 10 or 12.

M. For several Reasons, as First, Because none but these five have such a plain distinct sound, different from the 5 Vowels. (2) Tho' some make (eu) and (ew) proper Diphthongs, yet it must be a very critical ear, that can distinguish the sound of (eu) in *Eucharist*, from the long (u) in *U-nity*, and the (eu) in *Rheubarb*, from the long (u) in *Rumour*, without an apparent affect: and too affected constraint, contrary to the usual pronunciation observed by the generality, which (in this case) would sound very pedantic. (3) Tho' (ee) be reckoned among the Diphthongs; yet what difference is there in the sound of *meet*, to come together, and *meete* to measure, in *proceed* and *intercede*. (4) *ai, ei, ay, ej*, are much the same sound, in many words, as *pail, pay, eight, they*. (5) (oi) is the same with (oy) in *voia, choice*; but when it is sounded otherwise (as most commonly it is) in *boil, oil, ointment, coin, join, &c.* then it is an improper Diphthong, because (i) long alone is sounded in these words (6) (ow) is the same sound with (ou) in several words, *Pag. 15.* except such as are specified before, where (ow) seems to have a broader or longer sound

obtains mu
(oul, or ow
l, scroll, toll
r wash in, an
the Sense m
they are g
the same Le
the latter m
shed by (ou
or Composi

do you recko
nongs, where
ks, I find
12.

ns, as First
se five hav
ind, differen
) The' form
proper Diph
a very criti
the tinguith
harist, from
ty, and th
the long (a
an appare
aint, contra
unciation ob
y, which (in
very pedan
be reckoned
s; yet what
the sound of
r, and mete
ad intercede
uch the same
as pail, pay
e same with
t when it is
most com
l, ointment,
s an impro
e (1) long
e words (6)
l with (ou
except such
where (ow)
r or longer
found

found, as in *Crow, low, show, flow*, &c. but at the end of most Poly-syllables (*ow*) is no Diphthong at all; for (*w*) is added only for Ornaments sake; as *narrow, shallow, yellow, shadow, widow*, &c.

S. Well Sir, your Notions are so plain, natural and familiar, condescending, even to the meanest capacity; that after such full and clear Instructions, one would think it almost impossible to be guilty of such gross Mistakes, as we find too common: Yet I must crave your further Remarks upon the Improper Diphthongs.

M. To sober, sedate, and confident Tempers, I think all my pains will beflow'd; but to wild, idle, foolish, conceited and careless Youth, you know the most are (the more the pity) all my Labour is in vain; but to such studious inquirers, and to such Scholars as you; I must give the long (a) the encouragement you can expect: Know therefore, that an important, contrary Diphthong is, when two Vowels come together in the same Syllable; and but one of them sounded; the other lost, or at least, scarce perceived in the sound, but must by no means be omitted in Writing: And they are reckoned by some to be these 9, viz. *aa, ea, eu, ie, oa, oe, ue, and ui*.

For (*aa*) I refer you to the Page 7. Column 1. It is parted, in proper Names, as *Baalim Na aman*, &c.

For the several sounds of (*ea*) see Rule 16. From Page 71. to Page 79. parted in proper Names, as *Ele-azar, Le-ab*, &c.

For the sound of (*eo*) it is (*e*) long in People, and Feodary - but (*e*) short in *Feoffee, Jeopardy, Leopard, Yeoman*, and (*o*) short in *George*, but parted in proper Names, as *Be-or, Pe-or, Gibe-on*,

Gideon; and in *Mete-or, The-ology The-ory*, and in words, ending in *e-ous*, as *gerge-ous, nause-ous, pite-ous, plente-ous, Righte-ous*.

4. For words written with (*eu*) see Pag. 107. besides *Rheubarb*, and perhaps a few other proper Names, beginning with (*eu*) but it is parted in most proper Names, as *Alphe-us, Bratime-us, Time-us, Jesus, Thadde-us, Zache-us*.

5. For words written with (*ie*) sounding (*e*) long, see Pag. 4. They are parted in proper Names, as *Eli-ezer*, &c.

6. In the Improper Diphthong (*oa*) the (*a*) is added only to prolong the sound of (*o*), as in, *approach, bear-pig, boast, boat, broach, coach, choak, cloak, spcak, of a Cart, coaks, coar, coast, coat, doat, encroach, float, foal, foam; Glow Fat, goar, goat, groan, hoan, hoary, hearse, loach, load, loaf, leachsome, moan, moat, Oak, Oar, Oath, Oats, peach, reproach, roam, roan, roach, roar, road, Soal, a Fish, shoat, shoar, sloap, soak, soap, soar, or fly up high, Toad and Wood*; many of which are written with (*o*) and (*e*) at the end, as *Cloke, cole, dote, sole, core, shore, sope*, &c. either way will do well enough, but these following must never be written with (*oa*) viz. *globe, robe, abode, mode, dole, hole, mole, mome, home, alone, bone, gone, none, stone, tone, cope, grope, hope, mope, Pope, rope, scope, tope, trope, whale, Ghost, Host, most, post, tost, rote*. And these, *Door, Moor, a Fen, and poor, need, with neither (a) nor (e) bore or pierce, fore, gore, blood-push, whore, lewd Woman, more* comparative of *much, sore, painful, score, store, pare*, to look intently; and all words ending in (*ose*) with single (*o*) and (*e*) final

But (*ou*) in *abroad*, *broad*, and *groat*, have a peculiar broad sound, and (*oa*) sounds (*ai*) in *Goal*, pronounced *Fail*.

This Diphthong is parted in *Co-action*, *Co-agulate*, and in proper Names, as *Jo-ab*, *Mo-ab*, *Zo-ar*, *Jerobo-am*, *Rehobo-am*.

2. For the improper Diphthong (*oe*) tho' written but in few words, yet founded divers. (1.) In these three the (*o*) is silent, and the (*e*) only sounded, viz. *Oeconomical*, *Domestick*, *Oeconomy*, *Household Government*, *Oecumenical*, general Councils in all Christendom. (2.) At the end of these words (*o*) is sounded long, and (*e*) is silent, as *Croe* of Iron, *Doe*, a she Deer; *Foe*, an Enemy; *Sloe*. tree; *Toe* of the Foot; and *Woe* or threatening. (3.) (*oe*) sounds, (*oo*) in *shoe* for the Foot, and *woe* to Court or make Love, which *Two*, some of late, Print with (*oo*) contrary to authentick Custom, for our English delight not to leave (*o*) bare at the end without (*e*) after it.

This improper Diphthong is parted in compound words, as *Co-ertion*, *co-ercive*, *co-equal*, *co-essential*, *co-eternal*, *co-existent*, *do-er*, *act-or*, *go-er*, between *Pe-er*-et, *es-y*, *ery*, *etical*, *Pro-em*: Pag. 11. also in proper Names, as *Clo-e*, *Eubo-e-a*, but in *Oedipus*, the (*o*) is silent, and the (*e*) sounded short.

S. But pray, Sir, How comes (*ae*) to be an improper Diphthong, and not (*a*).

M. They are both Diphthongs in *Latin*, from the *Greek*; the (*a*) joined into one another thus (*a*) called (*e*) Diphthong, and (*a*) made of an (*o*) with an (*e*) joined to the side of it, thus, *ae*, called (*o*) Diphthong, but we express them both now-a-days in our English Prints by single (*e*) as *Enes*, *Cesar*,

Solecism, *Phenix*; except *Oedipus*, *Oeconomy*. And (*ae*) is parted in *Aere-al*, and is obscure in *Michmanne*, *mass*.

8. The improper Diphthong (*ae*) is written but in very few words, as *Guelder-land-Rose*, *Guerkins*, pickled *Cucumbers*, *Guefs*, *Guest*, wherein (*e*) short is sounded, and the (*u*) inserted to harden the (*g*) into (*ghe*) remember no more, unless *Guerden*, a reward founded *Guerden*, a reward (*we*) from the *French*; And several words ending in (*gue*), (*gwe*.) viz. *Apologue*, *Catalogue*, *Collegue*, *Collogue*, *Decalogue*, *Epilogue*, *Epilogue*, *Harangue*, *Intrigue*, *League*, *Leaguer*, *Plagable*, *Prologue*, *Prorogue*, *Rogue*, *Synagogue*, *Teague*, *Theologue*, *Tongue*; which seem to have the sound of (*gwe*) Where-ever you meet with (*ue*) they may be parted into two Syllables, *acru-eth*, *afflu-ence-conf-inf*, *au-ity*, *gu-ed*, *Amanu-ensis*, *Secretary*, *Clerk*; *congru-ence-ent*, *constitutive*, *etudinal*, *constitu-ent*, *continu-ent*, *ed*, *era-el-ty*, *cru-et*, *desu-e-tu-tu-it*, *du-el*, *enau-ed*, *ensued*, *flu-ent*, *glu-ed*, *gru-el*; *issu-dial*, *Pe-et*, *pursu-ed*, *rescu-ed*, *su-Tu-el*, *valu-ed*. See Page 11, 12. also in proper Names, as *Emanu-els*, &c. For those that end in (*ue*) see Table 46. But here you must take a special care not to end a word in (*u*) without (*e*) after it; or else to express the sound of (*u*) by (*ew*) at the end, as the (31.) words, Table 45.
9. As to the improper Diphthong (*ui*) it is sounded three several ways, (1.) like long (*i*) in *Beguile*, *guise*, *guide*, *guile*, *guise*; some add *quite*, but (*u*) must always follow (*q*) as part of it, to make up the sound.

XVI

Sound of *kwe*, or *que*, so some write, except *Oedipus*, *pique*, inveterate hatred, is parted into *antique* and *relique*, after the French manner of writing: And we put (*u*) after (*g*) to harden it into the sound of (*ghe*), as is apparent in *guide*, *guile*, *guise*, where (*u*) serves only to harden the (*g*) lest it should fall into a soft sound when (*e*) or (*i*) follows it, as in *ginger*; neither may (*e*) final be omitted in *guide*, &c. because 'tis really a mistake to think that (*u*) prolongs the sound of (*i*) therefore (*e*) final must lengthen it, as appears in *French*; And when (*ui*) sounds (*i*) short, as in *gue*, as in *build-rebuilt*, *Guilford*, *Guildegue*, *Catalogue*, *guil-ty*. So *Conduit*, *circuit*, *Decalogue*, *Dog*, like (*u*) long in *bruise*, *bruit*, *igue*, *Harangue*, *juice*, *parfait*, *recruit*, *suit-cr-league*, *Plagable*; But sometimes (*u*) after (*j*) *Rogue*, therefore (*i*) has the sound of (*w*) *ologue*, *Tongue* in *Anguish*, *Languish*, *distinguish*, to have *linguish*. And it is parted in Where-ever *edg-ly*, *ambigu-ity*, *Amu-ity*, *Afflu-ity*, they mix-ity, *congru-ity*, *contigu-ity*, *flu-ity*, to Syllables, *mu-ition*, *genu-ine-gratu-ity*, *Inge- conf- inf*, *au-ity*, *pitu-itous*, *perpetu-ity*, *perspi- Secretary-ity*, *pu-issant*, *ru-inous*, *tenu-ity*, *ce-ent*, *con-ition*, *vacu-ity*: Also in Proper-ent, *contin-ames*, as, *Binu-i*, *Dru-ides*, *Isu-i*, *et*, *desue-tu-ites*.

ensued, *flu-ru-el*; *issu-Dialogue II. Of the Consonants.*

& If I should not make it my business to attend with all the care and diligence, imaginable, to such useful and plain Instructions, as tend much to my Credit and Reputation, especially when I consider that vast pains and trouble you have been at, Sir, to render them familiar and easie to my Understanding, I should be a most unthankful wretch; but because I find you so solicitous for my improvement, I must beg of you now to set out of the Consonants.

M. My good Child, I must ha-

zard the Censure of the generality, who will not be a little prejudiced, at my new *upstart* Notions about the Consonants; but when all is done, Truth is Truth, notwithstanding, and I would rather venture the displeasure of such, who are so bigotted to their Errors, that they shut their Eyes, and stop their Ears, rather than be convinced, as if it were a shame to know better. I say, I had rather undergo that Censure, than conceal any thing from you; especially the true and genuine Fundamentals of the Letters, Consonants as well as Vowels.

First of all you must duly consider that I give different names to nine of the Consonants, according to their true sounds; for certainly it must be a very unreasonable imposition to contradict ones Senses, as to say *Se-a* (spells (*ka*)) *se-o* (*ku*) *se-u* (*ku*) this seems very ridiculous, and yet nothing more true than this absurdity; but because it is common, therefore they will abandon Sense, and Reason, rather than lay aside an old custom, tho' never so absurd; However, I have the Learned on my side, such as, Bishop *Wilkins*, Dr. *Wallis*, Mr. *Cooper*, and Mr. *Long*, who all agree, that our Alphabet ought to be reformed, and that our Letters should have Names, according to their Sound and Force; I know it is very hard to stem the Tide, and all things cannot be done at once; It is not much above Threescore Years, since the *j* and *v* Consonants obtained all over *Europe*, but they continued most ridiculously in all Prints for above 200 Years, in *Latin* as well as *English*; Yet if *Schoolmasters* and *Schoolmistresses* would be at length persuaded to believe their own ears, they might go a great way in this matter, and to entice them to the practice of it,

I shall comply so far as to mention the old name with the new and true one, for example,

c, for <i>ke</i> ,	j, for <i>ge</i> ,	w, for <i>we</i> ,
g, for <i>ghe</i> ,	qu, for <i>kwē-quē</i> ,	y, for <i>ye</i> ,
h, for <i>he</i> .	v, for <i>ve</i> .	z, for <i>ze</i> .

S. These new Names, Sir, tho' never so reasonable, I am afraid will seem very odd, to such as are not thoroughly acquainted with them.

M. My Business, Child, is not to tickle the Ear, or to flatter Ignorance, but to endeavour by giving you the true grounds and reasons of the *English* Tongue, to make you write it right, which cannot be so well done, without first removing those stumbling-blocks out of the way, that your entrance at least may be easy, your passage secure, and your progress successful: My Reasons for altering the Names of these nine Consonants, are these.

1. Because (*c*) sounds hard like (*k*) unless (*e*) or (*i*) follows it. See the first 4 Tables.

2. (*g*) sounds always hard like (*ghe*) unless (*e*) or (*i*) follows, and sometimes then also; See Table 20, and 21.

3. For (*h*) it never hath any such kind of sound, as it is commonly called, unless when it follows (*c*) in some words making the sound of (*che*) at the beginning, and (*each*) or (*etch*) at the end, as, *change*, *check*, *child*, *chose*, *chuse*, and *ache*, *each*, *ich*, *arch*, *uch*; but (*he*) is its right name and general sound.

4. (*j*) Consonant with a turned tail, sounds always (*dxhe*) or soft (*ge*).

5. (*qu*) makes the sound of (*kwē*) or (*que*).

6. (*v*) with a sharp bottom is always (*ve*)

7. (*w*) when a Vowel follows must be (*we*).

8. (*r*) when a Vowel follows must be (*ye*).

9. (*z*) not as most ridiculous called (*czard*) but (*ze*)

Secondly, I most earnestly desire you, seriously and frequently to consider the true nature of a Consonant, according to the meaning of the word, which cannot make an articulate sound, without the help of a Vowel, before or after it; And these Twelve may be sounded Twelve ways, as they begin, and as the end Syllables.

be--eh.	} ge hard eg	te----	
de--ed.		le-----el	ve----
fe--ef.		me----em	ze----

These may be called Regular Consonants, because they answer both ways, onely with this limitation That (*v*) consonant never ends a word without (*e*) after it, *have*, *leave*, *live*, *love*.

But the other 9 Consonants will not answer so well.

1. Tho' (*c*) founded hard like (*k*) begins all words of that sound when *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, or *r*, follows it yet it never ends any *English* word without (*k*) after it. And the soft sound of (*c*) like (*s*) begins several words of that sound as in the 1, 2, 3, and 4th Tables; yet the sound of (*c*) cannot be softened at the end of a word, without (*e*) or (*y*) after it; as in the 3d, and 4th Tables.

2. Tho' *H*, begins all asperate words in *English*, yet we seldom find the aspiration at the end unless it follows (*t*) and then indeed it is sounded with the Tongue between the Teeth,

3. Tho' *j* Consonant with a turned tail, must begin all the words which have the soft sound of

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before *a*, *o*, and *u*; yet it can never end any *English* word.

Tho' (*k*) must begin all words that have a hard sound before *e*, *i*, and *n*: as *keep*, *kill*, *know*. See Table 18. yet it can never end any *English* word without (*c*) behind it, to quicken its sound.

Tho' (*qu*) making the sound of (*kwe*) for (*que*) must begin all words of that sound; yet it can end no word without (*e*) follows it; and that in very few, and those from the *French* pronunciation, as *Antique*, *oblique*, *pique*, *harred*, *Barque*, a small Ship, and *Cinque* Five.

Tho' (*s*) seems very regular in its sound, as (*se*) at the beginning, and (*es*) at the end; yet because it is so apt to be mistaken for (*c*) especially at the beginning, I thought it proper to be omitted, at least, that the distinction of the Orthography of (*ce*) and (*se*) might be more considered, and the better distinguished, they having both the same sound when (*e*) and (*i*) follows.

Tho' (*w*) be always a Consonant when a Vowel follows it, yet it can never be written after a Consonant in the same Syllable, which shews that it is but a precarious Vowel, subservient to another, either (*a*) or (*o*) instead of (*u*) making the Diphthong (*aw*) or (*ow*) in which last, it is generally very obscure, especially in Polysyllables; as if only added for Ornaments sake, as in *shadow*, *widow*, &c. Sometimes the sound of (*u*) is written by (*ew*) as in those 31 words, Table 45.

As for the sound of the Letter (*x*) it is apparently made up of (*ks*) which therefore cannot begin a word, but only end some,

yet not all of that sound, as you may find in the 11th. Rule, where the same sound is expressed six several ways.

9. Tho' (*y*) is a Consonant before a Vowel founding (*ye*) yet it always supplies the place of a Vowel after a Consonant; and therefore can end no word as a Consonant, no more than (*w*) can.

Dialogue xii. Of beginning and ending Consonants.

S. Sir, I can never be sufficiently sensible of your extraordinary Care and Pains about the Vowels and Diphthongs; there remains nothing now, to compleat the whole work; but your kind remarks upon the beginning and ending Consonants.

M. My good Child, all the satisfaction expected from you, is a due improvement, answerable in some measure to your Parents Cost, and your Master's Care. I shall not willingly omit any thing, that is material for your Instruction.

You may easily know what Consonants will begin a word, by putting (*e*) or any other Vowel or Diphthong after them, and then try, whether they will naturally and readily fall into one articulate sound; and, if not; they must be parted into two distinct Syllables.

First then observe, that,

(1) Those Consonants that are commonly sounded together at the beginning of a word, are usually made by (*t*) and (*r*) and if they were sounded together, without naming the single consonants apart; perhaps it would be much better; calling them as you see them placed together, before the words thus. *bie*, *bleed*, *unbl-a-mable*: *cle*, *clear*, *de-cline*: *ste*, *fleet*, *reflect*: *gle*, *glean*: *Anglicism-inglorious*, parted in *ugly* *pls*

ple, plead, compleat : sle, sleep-enslave :

These with (r) bra, breed, sobriety : cre, creep, secret : dre, dream, re-dress : fre, freak, re-fractary : gre, green, e-gregious, pre, preach, re, red, re-prisve : tre, treason, en-treat : wre, wreath, be-wray : See Table 42.

(2.) These begin with other Consonants, viz. che, change, chide, chequer, ex-chequer : dwe, dwarf, dwell, dwindle : gne, gnash : gnaw, gnaw : kne, kneave, unknown. See Table 18. que, Queen, bequeath : She, shield, ashamed : but pated, in dishearten, dis-honour, Gresham, household, mis-kap, sme, smell, besmear : sne, sneak, enslave : spe, speak, respect : ste, steal, restore : swe, sweet, coat-swain, Cockswain : for swear, the, these, thief, unthought : twe, twain, between, whe, wheel, over-whelm.

(3.) Some words begin with 3 Consonants, as scce, scheme, School-masier : scre, screen, de-pre, scribe : shre, shren, enshrin : sple, spleen, display : sque for (skepe) squeak, tour-square, spre, spread, be-sprinkle, stre, street, e-stranged, stream, bestride, three, threaten, spend thrife, frog-throated, thw, thwick, thwack, thwart, over-thwart.

(4.) (ch) sounds (k) in all words of Hebrew or Greek derivation; whether at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end, as Christ, Anti christian, Lamech, &c. See Table 25. except, Cherub-im, Ra-chel, and Ty-chicus.

(5.) (p) sounds always (fe) at the beginning, and (ef) at the end of all words derived from the Greek or Hebrew; as Pha-ra-oh, Joseph. See Table 23. except when parted in Clap-ham, Trap-ham, Pop-ham, Shep-herd-ess.

But Plegm, Plegmatick, Plebotomy, Sphere, Spherical, phre for pre, Parantick, Phrase, Phreny, Phthisick, and Diphthong from the Greek.

(6.) As for, Be, in Bellium, Cn, Cnidos, Ct in Ctesiphon, Cz, in Cz, Mn, in Mason, Pn, in Pneumation, Pfin Psalm, Pt, in Ptolomy, -mais, and Zn, in Zwinglius : These, and such Words of Foreign Extraction, because our English Tongue cannot frame to pronounce them together in one articulate Sound, without too affected Constraint, it may suffice in such Words to leave out the first Consonant, and only sound the Consonant next the Vowel, as Bellium, without B, &c. but by no means to be omitted in Writing, that they lose not their Derivation.

(7.) Remember that (sk) must be written always when (e) or (t) follows, except Skeleton, Sceptick, Scepticism; but when (s) (e) or (u) follows, always with sc for sk.

S. Now, Sir, if you please to enumerate the Ending Consonants, then I shall have the possibility of all Syllables.

M. Very true, for the Beginning and ending Consonants being founded together, with all the Vowels and Diphthongs contain all the various Sounds in our English Tongue, as,

B. Grub, grubd, for grubbed, grubst for grubbest, dlt, or st, are contracted from edst, and st from est.

C. Et, act, correct, inflict, concoct, conduct, with the hard Sound of c. for k. And fact, lact, flit, or perhaps better, fac'a, lac'a, flit'a, with the soft Sound of (c) sounding flat like (s.)

D. age, dgd, dft, ds. bled, pledge, pledgd, not pledgst, hadst, mads, adh, breadth, breadts.

E. or ph, ft. it, tit, fit, fs, Joseph, Ephraim, Chaff, Graft, graftst, custst, Frost, blefs.

G. for ghe hard, gd, gdt, gft, gs, brag, bragd, bragdst, brags,

K. with (c) hard, short, as rack, rackt, rackst, racks, withen (c) for g, e, bakt, cakt, rakt.

L. Ldt, Gulph, talkt, lmdit, phelm, lprst, helpst, felt, M. doomst, mptst, pumpt, trium, umph, N. mindst, hang, nk, blank, nch, wrenc, nge, rnsf, panst, R. curbd, rchit, larcst, afford, curfst, urgast, rk, rk, mark, rlt, curst, rarm, int, r, warm, wamy, rt, r, rths, rft, rary, S. stft, Sh, msh, T. arch, Th

lium, Cn,
Z, in Cz
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stst, custst,

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t, as rack,
- (e) long,

L

L. Ich, leht, filch, flekt, ld,
ldst, scold, scoldst, lt, shelt, lph,
Gulph, lk, lkst, lkst, lks, talk,
talkt, talkst, talkst, talks, lm, lmd,
lmdit, lmit, lms, whelm, whelmd,
whelmdst, whelmst, whelms, lp, lpt,
lpst, lpst, lps, help, helpt, helptst,
helpst, helps, lit, list, list, lists, else,
felt, felts, felst, lch, wealth, healths

M. md, mdst, mlt, ms, doom, doomd,
doomst, doomst, dooms, mp, mpst,
mpst, mps, pomp, pomptst, pomptst,
pumps, mph, mphr, mphrst, mphs,
triumph, triumpht, triumphst, tri-
umphs.

N. nd, ndst, nds, mind, mindst,
minds, ng, ngd, ngdnt, ngst, ngs,
bang, bangd, bangdnt, bangst, bangs,
nk, nkt, nkst, nkst, nks, thank,
thankt, thankst, thankst, thanks,
nch, ncht, nchtst, wrench, wrencht,
wrenchst, ngth, ngths, length, lengths,
ngc, ng'd, strange, estrang'd, ns, nst,
rinse, rinnt, pins, nt, nst, nts, pants,
pantst, pants, nth, nths, nunch, months.

R. rb, rbd, rbdnt, rbl, rbs, curb,
curbd, curbst, curbst, curbs, rch, rcht,
rchst, rcht, lurch, lurcht, lurchst,
lurchst, rd, rdnt, rds, afford, affordst,
affords, rct, rctst, rct, ris, turf, turf,
turfst, turfst, turfst, urge, urg'd,
urgst, rg, ighs, burg, burghs,
rk, rkt, rktst, rkt, rks, mark, market,
markst, markst, marks, rl, rld, rldst,
rlst, rls, curl, curlt, curlst, curlst,
curls, rin, rnd, rndst, rnst, rns,
warm, warmd, warmst, warns, rn,
rat, ratst, rnd, rndst, rnst, rns, warn,
warn, warnst, warn'd, warnst,
warnst, warns, rfe, rlt, Horse, first,
rt, rnt, ris, hurt, hurtst, hurts, rth,
rth, heart, heartst, rvc, rv'd, rudst,
rst, rvs, starve, starv'd, starv'dst,
starvst, starvs.

S. thus, sk, brisk, skst, friskst,
skst, whiskst, sks marks, tusk, ask.

Sh, sh, shst, thst, wash, wash,
washst washst, shst.

T. tch, tcht, tchst, hat, hatch,
hatch, thatcht.

Th, ths, heath, heaths.

S. You have, I think, given such
a Ground-work for Writing and
Reading, in such a plain, full, and
exact Method, that in a little time,
I hope, I shall make it familiar.

M. There is one thing more to
compleat the whole, viz. to shew
what Consonants are quiescent or
silent in some Words, as

B. in Ambros-ace, Bellium, climb,
kemb, Comb, Coxcomb, Crumb, dumb,
debt, or doubt, Lamb, Limb, Thumb,
Tomb, Womb, subtil, subtilty.

C. in Indictment, Verdict, nor in
short Syllables where k follows, as
back, deck, pick, rock, luck, nor after
f. See Table 17. And in Schisme,
Schismatick, Drachme, neither c nor
h is founded.

D. in Wednesday, handsome, hand-
kerchief.

G. in sign, flegm, sign, de-en-re
sign, reign, arraign, Sovereign, nor gh
in Ghost, nor 32 Table 43, in ight,
nor in several Words in ough, as
tough, plough, slough, through, and in
ought, asbrought, bought, nought, fought,
sought, wrought, &c.

H. is not founded in Rhegium,
Rhetorick, Rhoda, Rhodes, Rhubarb,
Rheumatism, nor at the end of Pro-
per Names, as Pharaoh, Shiloah, nor
in Jo n, Thomas, Thyme, Authority,
nor after c hard, for k. See Table 25.

K. little founded when it follows
n, as in Table 18.

L. is silent in Almonds, Alms, Balm,
calm, Bristol, Holbourn, Lincoln, Calf,
half, balk, talk, walk, chalk, habb,
holm, Falcon, Malkin, Qualm, Psalm,
Salmon, Salve, Shalm, Palm, Malm-
sey-Fak.

N. in Kiln-Brick-Lime, Hymn, Limn,
solemn, contentm, conaem, Column, Au-
rum, Government.

P. in Temptation, Receipt, Symptome,
contempt, empty, sumpter, sumptuous,
glimpse, Psalm, Simps n, Thompson,
peremptory, attempt, accompant,
Redemption.

S. is

S. is not founded in *Iſle, Iſland, Liſle, and Viſcount.*

T. can hardly be pronounced between *f* and *s* as *Beaſts, Prieſts, Poſts, Feaſts, Gueſts, &c.* nor after *ſt* before *en*, as *liſten, haſten, gliſten*, nor between *f* and *le*, as *buſtle, griſtle, whiſtle, &c.*

W. is not founded without difficulty, when *r* follows it, as thoſe 21,

Table 42, not in *Answer*, nor two, in Number.

May theſe Obſervations and Directions proſper in your Improvement, for my Credit, and your Advantage.

Instructions for Writing of Letters.

THIS the general Excuse for want of good *English*, they cannot spell well, therefore they are ashamed their Writing should be seen: In this Book I have endeavoured to instruct you in Writing true *English*; nothing can improve you more than frequent Practice, especially if you be very cautious of writing fast and small; therefore, be sure, to accustom your self to a full, fair, large Hand, for it will too soon dwindle into a scurvy, small, illegible one. Remember frequently to read the various Letters of others, the best for your Imitation, and the worst for your Caution, remarking the ridiculous Mistakes to avoid them; and when you meet with such gross Mistakes in others, I hope it will encourage you to further Perfection, by putting such Rules in Practice as you find fitted to your Understanding in this Book, and so thoroughly acquainted with the Tables, that you may write such Words true at first Thought. And if you consult some cordial intelligent Friend, it will be no small furtherance in your Proceeding.

But another no less seeming Difficulty, especially at first, is, That you know not what to write: Suppose your Friend was present, what would you say to him? how would you tell him your mind? for Writing is but Speaking at a distance. And be sure, when you answer a Letter, to have that Letter always before you, lest you forget some material Passage.

You may more freely and warily express your Mind in Writing than by Word of Mouth, especially if you would take time seriously to consider what to write.

In short, set about it in good earnest, and be not ashamed to impart your Thoughts to your Friends: For when you have got into a Vain of Writing, it will every day grow more easie and pleasant; beside the Advantage of doing that by your own Hand, which cannot be so satisfactorily done by another, especially in Business of Importance, where Privacy and Speed are requisite.

Subscribe your Name always alike, as near as you can, that you may the better know and own it upon occasion.

Let the Superscription be short, but be very fair, plain and legible.

The Second PART.

CONTAINING

An Essay towards an English
GRAMMAR.

Master. Scholar.

Dialogue. I.

Grammar, teacheth how to express our Minds by words in Speaking, or by Letters or Characters in Writing.

S. In the first place you have most elaborately taught the Doctrine of Sounds, which contain the full power of every Letter: But I remember, besides the distinction of Vowels and Consonants; you give an hint of Great Capitals, and Small Letters; now, pray Sir, where must I place these Capitals?

M. My Good Child, you have very well put me in mind to give you Directions, where the Great Capital Letters should be written, for it is a very great fault to write a small Letter where there should be a capital: Therefore be sure to remember to write Capitals or Great Letters at the beginning of,

(1.) Sentences after a Period, or full stop, as *Learn Grammar the Queen.*

(2.) At the beginning of proper Names, and Adjectives derived from them, as *English* from *England*; *French* from *France*; *Italian* from *Italy*; *Moslem* from *Moscow*.

(3.) The Names of all Arts, Sciences, Trades, Offices, and Dignities; as *Royalty*, *Queen*, *Scepter*.

(4.) The first Letter of every Line in Poetry or Verse.

(5.) The Names of Virtues and Vices, as *Humility* and *Pride*.

(6.) The Names of all Creatures, whether Sensitive or Insensitive, as *Beasts*, *Birds*, *Fishes*, *Stones*, &c.

(7.) All Materials for Housekeeping, or belonging to any Trade, as the Names of particular Dishes of Meat, or sorts of Drink; and indeed most Substantives may begin with a great Letter.

D

(8)

(8.) At the beginning of such words as are the main subject of the Discourse; and indeed, every emphatical, remarkable word of special Note in a Sentence, should begin with a Capital,

(9.) Write *I* and *O*. by themselves, always with Capitals, but (*a*) by it self always with a small Letter, unless it begins a Sentence, or Verse in Metre.

(10.) All single Letters pass for whole words, as *L* for *Lord*, *J* for *John*.

(11.) When Letters are put for Figures in Number, as *I*. 1. *V*. 5. *X*. 10. *L*. 50. *C*. 100. *D*. 500. *M*. 1000.

(12.) The smaller or lesser Letters must be used in all other Cases; but be sure, never to write a Capital in the middle of a word, mixt with the small Letters, for that is very ridiculous.

S. Sir, you so very kindly condescend to inform me, in such an exact manner, that it must needs be my own great fault, if I run headlong into gross absurdity, after such a clear distinct Light.

M. I would not willingly omit any thing material for the credit of your Orthography; therefore I must caution you against Affectation of Contraction, under pretence of Expedition, or the conveniency of Writing a great deal in a little space; Yet pray seriously consider That. (1.) It argues a Disrespect and slighting if written to Superiours. (2.) Many do not understand all Contractions; therefore they render the Sense unintelligible, puzzling the Reader, making your Writing tedious and irksome, which should be plain and easie to be read at first sight; For the Reader's Pleasure, and the Scribes Commendation: But indeed I must confess, there are a few Contractions

Customs have made absolutely necessary; and it is ridiculous to write them in Letters at length; as, *For*, and the rest, *or*, and so forth, *or*, and so on, *viz.* for *namely*, that is to say, *Mr.* for *Master*; *Mrs.* for *Mistress*; *Dr.* for *Doctor*. I purposely omit naming of the rest to prevent your imitating such fantastical Contractions, which had much better be avoided, if we consult the true end of Writing, *viz.* That it may be easily read and understood,

DIALOGUE II.

Of dividing Syllables aright.

M. I must here inform you that there are two Notions of Spelling, *viz.* First, the true sounding of Syllables according to the Vowels and Diphthongs, comprehending those Fifteen Sounds, largely treated of in the beginning of the First Part of this Book; and I insisted the longer upon them, with the diversity of Consonants, making the possibility of all Syllables, as you may find it in the latter end of the First Part: Because, when you are thoroughly acquainted with each individual sound: you cannot be much at a loss to express them in Writing accordingly; but it requires, indeed, an extraordinary Care and Circumspection, fully to understand the variety of expressing those sounds with different Consonants, in distinct Syllables; but the right dividing of Words into Syllables, which is the general notion of Spelling, is, far the easier task, and cannot well be mistaken, if these following Rules be duly observed. Any of the Vowels may be a Syllable, as, *a-bide*, *e-ternity*, *i-very*, *o-dious*, *U-nity* No Consonant can make a Syllable without a Vowel or Diphthong before or after it; as *our*, *rou*, &c.

In

In general many di- there are bles the must be word leif by Sylla- little sto la-la-le- Consider gross mi This Vowels, true in common Cases.

(1.) If as, in (2.) W or any dle, as have one of loaf, (3.) W but on Medes name: ter (such bles, (4.) C ways Vow (u) guage those (g) (5.) W able, (e) massi when the even per ed,

S. many

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to write
as, &c.
so forth,
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XXVII. *An Essay towards an English Grammar.* 27

In general then, mark, how many distinct Vowels or Diphthongs there are in a word, so many Syllables there must be; therefore you must be sure to repeat every *long word leisurely* in your Mind, *Syllable* by Syllable, pausing, or making a little stop at every Vowel, as, *Ma-ha-la-le-el*, which seeming small Consideration may prevent many gross mistakes.

This General Rule of *so many Vowels, so many Syllables*, holds, true in most proper Names, and in common Words, except in 4 or 5 Cases.

- (1.) If there be a proper Diphthong as, in *pain, fraud, void, food, hour*.
- (2.) When there is (e) at the end or any silent Vowel in the middle, as improper Diphthongs, which have two Vowels together, yet but one of them sounded, as *fear, field, loaf, fruit*.
- (3.) Words ending in (es) make but one Syllable, as, *Charles, James, Medes, Rhodes, makes, names, trades, names*; but when (es) comes after (s) or the sound of (s) in such words it makes two Syllables, as *uses, faces, pages, prizes*.
- (4.) Observe (u) or (w) always follows (q) with another Vowel, as *quart*; and sometimes (u) follows (g) as *Gualter, language, guide, guile, quilt*, and those with (ue) at the end after (g) see pag.
- (5.) When (e) follows (l) as, in *able, trouble, noble, &c.* When (e) follows, (r) as in *ure, lure, massacre*, see pag. so likewise when (u) follows up (e) at the end or several words, as, *even, heaven, beaten*; but in proper Names they are distinguished, as, *Garden of Eden*.

S. Your excellent Rule of *so many Vowels, so many Sylla-*

bles, you have very fully cleared? But when two Vowels come together, and must be parted into two distinct Syllables, I am at a loss.

M. This indeed is best known by diligent observation, and duly minding the Catalogue of such words inserted Pag.

M. This indeed is best known by carefully observing and duly minding the Catalogue of such Words as are inserted page. and it were well, if they were distinguished by two *tittles* over the latter vowel, to prevent mistakes, as *Creator*, from *Creature*.

Before I proceed to the peculiar Rules for the true dividing of Words, into their proper distinct Syllables, I must remind you, That a Syllable is, the Sound of one, or more Letters, uttered in one breath, or, one distinct measure of breathing, or, so many Letters, as we spell together, and they cannot be above eight in English, gradually thus. I do say, that brave Knights brought strength. And here you must be sure to take notice, That any of the Vowels may make a distinct Syllable, as *a-bate, e-ternity, i-vary, o-dious, unity*; But never so many Consonants without a Vowel or Diphthong, can make any distinct Sound; and tho' they seem to Sound, yet be sure never to write them without their peculiar Vowels or Diphthongs, which must needs make good their distinct Sounds or Syllables.

The First and Principal Rule, never to be forgotten, for the true dividing of Words into Syllables, is this, *viz. That a single Consonant between two Vowels, must be put to the latter Vowel*, as, *Si-mon Pe-ter*.

N. B. Tho' this be a fundamental standing Rule, yet it admits of these exceptions.

1. (i) after (e) making the Sound of (i) must not be parted from (e) in *Steward*, &c. and (w) after (o) making the Diphthong (ou) must not be separated from (o) in *Power*, &c. but otherwise if being an *apparent Consonant*, it must be joined to the latter Vowel; as well as any other Consonant; so, *a wake*, *fro-ward*, *re-ward*.

2. The Letter (x) which hath the clear Sound of *ks* must always be put to the foregoing Vowel; as, *ex-act*, *ex-act*, *ex-act*, *ex-act*, *ex-act*, &c.

3. Except in compound words, where the word compounding and the word compounded, must distinctly keep their own Letters, as, *dis-arm*, *in-ability*, *per-ase*; in these the Preposition is kept by itself; so when two words are joined together, in one, as *fore-cast*, *fore-tell*, *fore-fall*, *name-lyst*, *where-fore*, *where-fore*, they must be sounded a-part, as when they were single words: So when any other termination is added to the Primitive word, as *Sa-fe-ty*, *Love-ly*, The lengthening (e) of the simple word, must by no means make another Syllable, but each word must have the same sound they had out of Composition, not, *na-me-ly*, nor *sa-fe-ty*, nor *love-ly*. Likewise you must not forget that most words ending in (er) make but one Syllable, whether *conjugatives*, *Plurals*, as *tribes*, or the *Third Persons*, singular of Verbs, as *they live better Lives*, than he *lives*, except such Words, as end in (s) or the Sound of s, as, *Cases*, *Places*, *Stages*, &c.

N. B. You must remember also that (e) is left out before an *initial* termination, which begins with a Vowel, to avoid the shortening together of two Vowels, which might seem to make a Diphthong, as, *con-stant*, *chiding*, *hating*, *resting*, *resting*, &c.

But you must be sure to take special notice of such words, where in single Consonants are pronounced double, and here I must refer you to the latter end of the Orthographical Tables of this Book; in Eleven of which Tables, viz. from 31 to 42, you may find, in what words, each Consonant is sounded double, and yet written single.

The second great standing Rule for dividing of words into Syllables, is this, *When two Consonants come together between two Vowels, they likewise must be put to the latter Vowel, if they will fairly begin a Word, if not, they must be parted, the one to the foregoing Vowel, and the other to the following Vowel.*

S. But, pray Sir, how shall I know which Consonants will fairly begin words, and which will not?

M. Here, you must not forget to put an (s) or any Vowel to them, and try, whether they will then fall into one Sound, and for encouragement, I have reckoned them up to your hand, page where I have distinctly treated of them, thither I refer you.

N. B. No Rule can be so general, but may admit of exceptions, and here Compounds and derivatives must be excepted. For this must be observed, That all Compounding Words, and Additional Terminations must remain the same (in dividing of Syllables) as before Composition or Addition, unless, when two Monosyllables ending in (s) a Syllable be added, that begin with a Consonant, they lose one (s) or finalness, well done, but they retain both, if a Vowel follow, as *dwelling*, *fall-ctn*, in like manner if another Syllable (beginning with a Consonant) be added to any word ending in (s), one (s) is lost, as *gravelly*, *card-leless*, but they retain both when a Vowel follows, as *Hesperides*, *Wit-nesses*, &c.

This

This Rule stood on words, of different fall into fairly begin be parted as, *dis-hon-our*, *hold*, *and sh*, *begin wo*, &c. they Derivativ edst, est, e to whole be thus natural S edst, del ing, deli wise you way; an ther, wh and wou lous, if might ra

So like (s) whe (ty) and and (su) where ti Syllable nss, fo ting su begin wo nerally strictly such Co would a foregoon such wo neglect, for the fairly b rather prof per pronou ble, is a as most absurd

This Rule therefore is to be understood only of simple Primitive words, otherwise, tho' two such different Consonants, as will easily fall into one Sound, and so may fairly begin a word, yet they must be parted (1) In Compound words, as, *dis-hear-ton, dis-honest, dis-lea-cier, house-hold, mis-take*, where you see, tho' *sh, st, st*, will fairly and easily begin words, yet in those Compounds, &c. they must be parted (2.) In Derivatives, the Terminations, *ea, edst, est, eth, ing, er, ance*, when joined to whole words or Primitives, should be thus divided, according to their natural Sound, as *deli-ver-ed, deli-ver-edst, deli-ver-est, deli-ver-eth, deli-ver-ing, deli-ver-er, deli-ver-ance*; otherwise you must divide or spell one way; and sound, or pronounce another, which seems very irrational, and would be as absurd and ridiculous, if common Sense and reason might take place.

So likewise all words ending in (s) when they have the Terminations (ty) and (ness) added to them, the (t) and (n) must be parted, unless where they will fairly begin Words or Syllables, as *righteous-ty, perfidious-ness*, so that almost this Rule of parting such Consonants, as will fairly begin words, to the latter Vowel, generally holds true; we need not so strictly observe it; where the putting such Consonants to the latter Vowel, would alter the pronunciation of the foregoing Vowel or Syllable, as in such words as these that follow, *viz. neglect, prosper, Master, Sister*, &c. for tho' *gt, st, and st*, will very fairly begin words, yet they may rather be thus divided, *neg-lect, pros-per, Mis-ter, Sis-ter*, because the pronunciation of the former syllable, is apt to be too much changed, as most clownishly in *Ma-ster*, and absurdly in the rest: For if we truly

consider, the end of Writing (which is to express our thoughts by the Picture, or words most clearly) this should be the Rule to guide us, that Syllables ought to be divided in Writing as in Speaking.

But without all doubt, such Consonants as will not begin a word, cannot begin a Syllable in a word, and therefore they must be parted, the one to the preceding Vowel, and the other to the Subsequent Vowel, as *sel-dom, mul-ti-ply, trum-pet, can-did, ar-gent*, and here must certainly, *Two of the same Consonants between two Vowels must always be parted*, because to be sure they never will begin an English word, as *Ac-cord, off-fer, Swag-ger*, &c.

Lastly, When three or more Consonants come together in the middle of a word, (such words being generally Compounds) the first Consonant must be joined to the Vowel foregoing, and the two or three last to the following Vowel, as *con-tract, con-strain, in-stitution, in-struction*, where note, that no English word can begin with more than three Consonants.

N.B. In Writing when you come to the end of a Line, and (for want of room) cannot write the whole Word in the Line, you must never break an entire Syllable, but close the Line with a full Syllable, adding an Hyphen, or flat draw-line thus, as in like-wise, yet it is better (if you can so contrive it,) not to part a Word at all at the end of a line, for the Readers sake, but rather leave a small space, not too large.

These Rules with their several Exceptions carefully observed, will teach you the right Divisions of Syllables with ease and certainty, to your no small advantage in Orthography.

DIALOGUE III.

Of right Pronouncing or Accenting Words.

S. **P** Ray Sir, what do you mean by Accenting.

M. 'Tis the lifting up the Voice in one Syllable of a Word louder and longer than the rest; and here it is requisite you should be very attentive to the Learned in their Pulpits, and other occasional Discourses, whereby you will learn to avoid speaking ridiculously; for some words are written alike, and only distinguished by the Pronunciation, as these following *Nouns* are accented in the first Syllable, and when *Verbs* in the last.

Absent, Accent, Cement, Collect, Compouna, Conduct, Consort, Convert, Conquest, Desert, Ferment, Frequent, Incense, Object, Present, Project, Record, Subject, Torment, Unite.

And ten more, page the 42. and for your better improvement take these Rules.

1. When an ending is joined to a Monosyllable, the primitive Word or first Syllable is Accented, as *peaceable, sin-full, self-ish, good-ness, toil-some, faith-ful, heart-y, god-ly.*

2. Disyllables ending in *er, or, ure,* the first claims the Accent, as *enter, honor, venture, &c.* except, *de, re, prefer,* where the last is the Principal, also when *le, or, en,* end a word, which make not a full distinct Syllable, as *trouble, garden, &c.*

3. When a Proposition is set before a Monosyllable, the primitive Word should bear the Accent, as *al-lure, colleague, pollute,* except, *object, adjunct, account, aspect, compass, concord, concourse, conault office, perfect, prelate, profit, progress, prologue, requies, respite, succour, sustenance, suburbs, surprise.* And if an ending be added to a word of two Syllables,

that which formerly had the Accent still keeps it, as *profit, profitable,* except *protest Protestant.*

4. In Poly-syllables the Accent is generally upon the third Vowel from the last, as in *Salvation, Damnation, &c.* except when the last Syllable, but one, is long by Position, or several Consonants coming together; as *abandon, accomplish, illustrate;* and these, *affiance, affidavit, antecedent, armado, balcony, bravado, carbonado, cathedral, dandelion, Horizon, obdurate, opponent, pellucid, precedent, recusant, vagary;* but these are accented in the last, *acquiesce, comprehend, condescend,* or else the Consonant that follows the third Vowel from the last is generally doubled in our English Pronunciation, as *natural, verity,* except, *admonish, already, apparel, astonish, consider, continue, deposite, imbecil, immodest, exhibit, exotick, narcotick, replevy, retinus, revenue, disinberit;* See where the single Consonants are doubled from the 31st to the 42d Table.

5. Some have two Accents, one in the 4th or 5th Syllable from the last, another fainter than the former, in the last Syllable but one, as in *academy, accessory, acrimony, admirable, adversary, alimony, allegory, ambulatory, amicable, amicable, anniversary, antimony, antiquated, apoplexy, arbitrary, auditory, habitable, Hierarchy, ignominy, necessary, necromancy, refractory, sedentary,* but *temperament;* and all words of four Syllables or more ending in *ness,* have their first and last Syllables Accented, as *righteousness, tediousness, &c.* except, *forgetfulness, despatchfulness.*

Lastly some are uncertainly Accented in this or the other Syllable, at the Speakers pleasure as *acceptable, contribute, corruptible, confessor, successor, &c.* Also these proper Names, *Capernaum, Beelzebub, Zerriah, Celsarea, Theffalonica.*

DIALOGUE IV.

Of Grammar.

S. SIR, by the Title of this Second Part, I thought you would have treated of *Grammar*.

M. I designed it at first, but the Book swelling into a larger Bulk than I intended it, I am constrained to contract my Thoughts; neither could I well omit those necessary Instructions foregoing, nor the following Tables.

However, if *Grammar* be the Art of Letters, consisting of these Four Parts, *viz. Letters, Syllables, Words and Sentences*; I have sufficiently Discourſed of the Three first Parts; only for *Etymology*, from whence words are derived, I must refer you to Dr. *Skinner's Dictionary*; and for the meaning of words, to Mr. *Blount's Glossography*; Mr. *Cole's English Dictionary*, and to my Regular Tables. But as to the *Syntax*, Conjunction, or due joining of words in Sentences; It will require a peculiar Tract; but that your expectation may not be wholly frustrated, I shall give you an Instance of the Principles of *Grammar* comprehended in this Sentence: *The Great God did wonderfully create Man, placing him in Paradise; and gave him Dominion over the Creatures*; where the *Substantive* or thing it self begins the Sentence; only the *Adjective* or Quality of the thing is usually put before it. The *Verb* or motion of thing, follows after it. *Adverbs* are the manner of *Verbs*, and joined with them. *Participles* are contracted *Verbs*, Conjunctions join Sentences together, and are the first words of them: *Prepositions* are the Circumstances of things, and have no certain place.

Hence we may infer a true Rule for Pointing of a Sentence, *viz.*

That every Verb with its dependents, make a Period or full stop.

S. Substantives, Adjectives and Verbs, being the Principal parts of Speech; Pray Sir, How are they distinguish'd.

S. Substantives are the names of the things themselves, and are commonly known by putting the Articles (*a*) or (*the*) before them, as *a Face, the Nose*; But for easiness of pronunciation to prevent the clashing of two gaping Vowels together; if the *Substantive* begin with a Vowel, or (*h*) then we write (*an*) for (*a*) as, *an Arm, an As, an Aunt, an Eel, an Eye, an Inch, an Ox, an Ounce, an Uncle, an Hand, an Head, an Hide, an Horse, an House, an Hurt, an Hymn*. Likewise (*a*) denotes any thing in general (*the*) many times signifies some one individual particular thing; but must always be distinguished from the *Personal Pronoun* (*thee*). Note also, that (*a*) is used in the *Singular Number* only, (*the*) both *Singular and Plural*.

Single is one alone; but two, and never so many more, are called *Plural Number*.

A *Substantive* either is proper to some distinct individual Person or Place, as *Henry, London*, or else is a common Name to every thing of the same kind, as *Bird, Dog, Fish*; and are made *Plurals*, by adding (*s*) or (*es*) as *Birds, Dogs, Fishes*; except, *Die, Dice; Louse, Lice; Mouse, Mice; Man, Men; Woman, Women; Brother, Brethren; Chick, Chickens; Child, Children; Ox, Oxen; Goose, Geese; Foot, Feet; Tooth, Teeth*; and those *Singulars* in (*f*) Pag. 29. which make their *Plural* in (*ves*) as, *Wife, Wives*; but *Sheep and Swine*, are both *Singular and Plural*.

Genders in *English* are *He* or *She, Male or Female*; and distinguished diversly.

The

The state, or cases of *Substantives* are known generally by Signs; the *Genitive* (*of*), the *Dative* (*to*) or (*For*) The *Ablative*, (*With*) (*From*) (*In*) or (*By*) &c. But never alter their Orthography, only when (*s*) or (*es*) is the *Genitive* Case of the Possessor, as the *Master's* *Care*, or, *The Care of the Master*; and in these Personal Pronoun, *I, me; we, us; thou, thee; ye, you; he, him; she, her; they, them; who, whom, whose*.

2. *Adjectives* have no difference of Number, Case or Gender, only, (*much*) makes (*more*) (*This*) (*These*) (*That*) (*Those*) in the Plural Number.

N. B. When (*This*) and (*That*) relate to Two preceding Substantives, (*This*) refers to the last and nearest; (*That*) to the first and furthest. So likewise (*These*) and (*Those*).

Adjectives are generally set before the Substantives, and may have the Articles *a, an, or (the)* joined to them, as, *a good Boy, and honest Man, the Humble Christian*.

Adjectives likewise admit of degrees of Comparison, as *from loud, louder, or more loud; in the Comparative degree, loudest. most loud, or very loud in the Superlative degree. But some are compared irregularly, as, good or well, better, best; bad, or ill; worse, worst; little, less, least; much, or many; more, most; And (every) is only used with a Substantive singular. Both Substantive and Adjectives are called Nouns*.

N. B. A Noun collective, tho' Singular, comprehends many, as an Assembly, Company, People, Mul-

titude, Flock, Cattel, &c. Pronouns stand for Nouns Substantives or Adjectives.

3. *Verbs* are of Three kinds, *Active, Passive, Neuter*, denoting *Action, Passion, or Being*, distinguished by 3 Persons in both Numbers.

Verbs have Moods or distinct manner of expressing Actions (1) The *Indicative* affirms, denies, doubts or questions; as, *I do hear, dost thou hear?* (2) The *Imperative* commands or entreats; *harken, or let him hear*; (3) The *Subjunctive* is joined to another verb with the final Conjunction (*that*) *speak, that I may hear*; *May*, implies the right, (*can*), the power, and *ought* the Duty of the Agent. (4) The *Infinitive* follows after other Verbs, without Person or Number, as, *I love to hear*. Also there belong to Verb, Tenses, or 5 distinct Times, as, (1) The present time that now is passing, its active Auxiliaries, are, *do, dost, doth, does*; Its passive signs, *am, art, is, are*; (2) The imperfect time that was then passing, its signs, *did, didst, was, wast, wert, were*; (3) Time perfectly past, as, *have, hast, hath, has*; (4) The perfect, Time more than perfect past, as, *had, hadst*; (5) The Future, or Time to come; *shall, shalt, will, wilt; shall*, in the first Person barely foretells, in the second or Third it promises or threatens, *Will*, in the first Person promiseth or threatens; in the second or Third it barely foretells.

Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, are Particles, or such words as signify the Manner, Circumstance, or Connexion of Verbs, admitting neither Article nor Sign. For the Syntax, I must refer you to Mr. Lane's Key to the Art of Letters.

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The Third P A R T :

CONTAINING

Orthographical Tables,

Regularly Disposed.

R U L E I.

Most Words beginning with the Sound of S. before E. and I. must be written with S. except :

Table 1st.

These begin with C. before E. viz.

- 1 **C**ease, to give over, leave off, *Verb.*
- 2 Cedar, Berries, Tree or Wood, *Substantive.*
- 3 Celandine, Swallow-Wort, an Herb, *ditto.*
- 4 Celery, an Herb, *ditto.*
- 5 Celebrate, to solemnize, *Verb.* -ation, *Subst.*
- 6 Celerity, Speed, Swiftnefs, *Subst.*
- 7 Celestial, Heavenly, *Adjective.*
- 8 Celibacy, a single Life, *Subst.*
- 9 Celibate, or unmarried, *Adj.*
- 10 Cell, a Cave under Ground, *Subst.*
- 11 Cellar, for Drink, Ale, Beer, Sider, Wine, &c. *ditto.*
- 12 Cellarage, Money, or pay for Cellar-Room, *ditto.*
- 13 Cement, Strong Mortar, Sodder

or Solder, Joyning or fastening together, *ditto.*

- 14 Cense, to perfume with Incense, *Verb.*

15 Censer, a Perfuming-Pan, *Subst.*

16 Censor, a Regulating Roman Officer, *ditto.*

17 Censorious, -ness, *ditto*, apt to

18 Censure, *Verb.* A Reflection, or Reproof, *Subst.* Also to judge, check, or reprove, *Verb.*

19 Cent, contracted from Centum, 100. as 6 per Cent. Interest, &c. *Adj.*

20 Centaurs, feigned Monsters, half Men and halt Horses, *Subst. Plur.*

21 Center, -tre, or middle Point of a Thing, *Subst.*

22 Centinoy, Knot-Grass, an Herb, *ditto.*

23 Centory, or rather Centaury, an Herb, *ditto.*

24 Centry, a Mould for an Arch ; also a Sanctuary for Refuge, *Subst.*

25 Centurion, a Captain of 100 Men, *ditto.*

26 Century, the Space of 100 Years, *ditto.*

- 27 *Cephalick*, belonging to the Head, *Adj.*
 28 *Cerecloth*, a kind of Plaister, *Subst.*
 29 *Ceremonial*, -ous, Complimental, *Adj.*
 30 *Ceremony*, Rite, Custom, Compliment, *Subst.*
 31 *Certain*, sure, *Adj.* Certainty, *Subst.*
 32 *Certainly*, surely, a *Particle.*
 33 *Certificate*, or Testimonial, *Subst.*
 34 *Certify*, *Verb.* to acquaint.
 35 *Cerulean*, or -ate, blue, or Sky-coloured, *Adj.*
 36 *Cerusi*, or White-Lead, *Subst.*
 37 *Cess*, to rate, tax, levy, or assess, *Verb.*
 38 *Cessation*, -ure, a Leaving off, *Subst.*
 39 *Cession*, or giving place to another, *ditto.*
 40 *Cetrach*, Finger-Fern, or Spleen-Herb, *ditto.*

N. B. Most other Words beginning with the like Sound, must be written with S. not C. before E. Except these Proper Names:

- 1 *Cecrops*, an Egyptian King of Athens.
 2 *Celsus*, a Man's Name.
 3 *Cenchrea*, a Place, Town.
 4 *Cephas*, Peter, a Stone, Simon's Surname.
 5 *Cerberus*, the Three Headed Dog, Porter of Hell.
 6 *Cerintus*, a Notorious Heretick.
 7 *Ceres*, the feigned Goddess of Corn, Plenty, &c.
 8 *Cesar*, the Emperor.

And perhaps some few more.

Table 1d.

These Words begin with C. before I.

- 1 *Cicatrice*, a Scar, *Subst.* To cicatrize, or close up a Wound, *Verb.*
 2 *Cicely*, sweet and wild, Herbs, *Subst.*

- 3 *Cieling* of a Room, *Subst.* To ciel a Room, *Verb.*
 4 *Cichory*, corruptly Succory, an Herb, *Subst.*
 5 *Cileire*, Drapery, or Leavage, wrought upon the Heads of Pillars, *ditto.*
 6 *Cimeter*, or Scymitar, a crooked Persian, or Turkish broad Sword.
 7 *Cincalisme*, Dust-point, a Boyish Play, *ditto.*
 8 *Cinders* of Coals, *ditto.*
 9 *Cinnabar*, a reddish Mineral Stone, used for Vermilion Colour, *ditto.*
 10 *Cinquefoil*, or Five-leav'd Grass, an Herb, *ditto.*
 11 *Cinnamon*, a Spice, the Bark of a Tree, *ditto.*
 12 *Cinque-Ports*, *Substantives Plur.* five remarkable Havens in England, viz. Dover, Hastings, Hithe, Romney and Sandwich.
 13 *Ciperus*, an odoriferous or sweet-scented Root, *Subst.*
 14 *Cion*, or Scion, a Grass, or young Shoot, or Sprout from an old Tree, *ditto.*
 15 *Cipher*, or rather Cypher, to cast account, *Verb.* the nought (o) also any secret Character, *Subst.*
 16 *Circle*, or round Compass, *ditto.*
 17 *Circlet*, to set a Dish upon at Table, *ditto.*
 18 *Circular*, round like a Circle, *Adj.*
 19 *Circuit* of Action, Compass, or going about, *Subst.*
 20 *Circulate*, *Verb.* to fetch a compass round to the same place again: So, the
 21 *Circulation* of the Blood, *ditto.*
 22 *Circumcise*, *Verb.* Circumcision.
 23 *Circumference*, or extreme Compass, *ditto.*
 24 *Circumlocution*, many Words to express one thing, or a going about the Bush, *ditto.*
 25 *Circumscribed*, limited, *Adj.*
 26 *Circumstance* of a thing, place, time, &c. *ditto.*

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- 27 *Circumstantial*, belonging to the Circumstance, *Adj.*
- 28 *Circumstantiate*, *Verb*, to describe a thing with its Circumstances.
- 29 *Circumvallation*, Lines of enclosing, or trenching about, *Subs.*
- 30 *Circumvent*, *Verb*, to deceive, over-reach.
- 31 *Circumvolution*, a Rolling or Wheeling about, *Subs.*
- 32 *Cistern* to hold Water, *ditto*.
- 33 *Citation*, *Subs.* from to cite, the *Verb*, to quote; also a Summoning to appear.
- 34 *Citizen*, Freeman of a City, *Subs.*
- 35 *Citrine*, or Citrean, Colour of a Pome-Citron, golden, *Adj.*
- 36 *Citron*, a Fruit, a very large sort of Limon, *ditto*.
- 37 *Citrus*, a kind of Cucumber, *ditto*.
- 38 *Cittadel*, a Fort or Fortrefs, *ditto*.
- 39 *Cittern*, or Dulcimer, *ditto*.
- 40 *City*, or great Town, a Bishop's See, *ditto*.
- 41 *Cives*, or kind of small Leeks, *Subs. Plur.*
- 42 *Civet*, an unctious Perfume from a Civet-Cat, *Subs.*
- 43 *Civilian*, a Doctor or Student in the Civil Law.
- 44 *Civility*, Courtesy, *ditto*.
- 45 *Civilize*, *Verb*, to make civil, courteous, political.

N. B. Most other Words beginning with the like Sound, must be written with S. not C. before I. except these Proper Names.

- 1 *Cicero*, a famous Roman Orator; whence Ciceronian Style, or an elegant way of Expression.
- 2 *Cicilia*, a Woman's Name.
- 3 *Cilicia*, a Country in Lesser Asia.
- 4 *Cimbrians*, ancient People of Denmark.
- 5 *Cimmerians*, Northern People.

- also some Italians (in deep Vales) who seldom or never see the Sun.
- 6 *Circe*, the Witch, who is said to turn Uliſſes Companions into Swine.
- 7 *Cirenceſter*, an ancient Town in Gloucestershire, corruptly called Ciciter or Ciceſter.
- 8 *Cisbury*, a Town in Suffex, from
- 9 *Ciſſa*, ſecond King of the South Saxons.
- 10 *Ciſſertian*, or Bernardine Monks.
- 11 *Cithærides*, the Muſes, or feigned Goddesses of Poetry and Muſick.

Table 3d.

These begin with C. before Y. from the Greek, viz.

- 1 *Cæcles*, famous Heathen Prophets, *Plur.*
- 2 *Cyclades*, 50 Iſlands in the Egean Sea, *ditto*.
- 3 *Cycle* of the Moon, the ſpace of 19 Years.
- 4 *Cycle* of the Sun, 28 Years.
- 5 *Cyclometry*, a Meaſuring of Cæcles.
- 6 *Cyclopes*, *Plur.* ſaid to be Vulcan's ſervants, with one Eye in their Foreheads.
- 7 *Cygnæ*, or young Swan.
- 8 *Cylindrical*, *Adj.* like a Cylinder, or Garden-Rolling-Stone, or any thing of that Shape.
- 9 *Cymbal*, or Muſical Inſtrument, *Subs.*
- 10 *Cynical*, *Adj.* curiſh, dogged; from the
- 11 *Cynicks*, *Plur.* a crabbed, ſevere Sect of Philoſophers.
- 12 *Cynthia*, Diana's Twin-Siſter, taken for the Moon.
- 13 *Cyprian*, *Adj.* belonging to the Iſland Cyprus: alſo St. Cyprian.
- 14 *Cypreſs* Tree, Wood; alſo fine curled Linnen.
- 15 *Cyrene*, a Country.
- 16 *Cyprian*, one of the ancient Fathers.

N. B. Most other Words from the Greek, beginning with the like Sound, must be written with S. and not C. before Y.

R U L E II.

The Sound of S. before E. and I. in the middle of Words, is usually written with S. except in the two Tables following.

Table 4th.

These words in the Middle, with C. before E.

- 1 **A**cerbity, Sharpness, Substantive.
- 2 Acetosity, Sourness, ditto.
- 3 Adjacent, lying near, Adj.
- 4 Ancestors, Fore-fathers, Sub. plu.
- 5 Antecedent, foregoing, ditto.
- 6 Artificer, an Artift, Craftsman, a Workman, or Handy-crafts-man, Sub.
- 7 Cancel, to rase or blot out, Verb.
- 8 Cancer, Ulcer in a Woman's Breast, Sub.
- 9 Beneficence, doing of good Turns, Bounty, ditto.
- 10 Chancel of a Church, ditto.
- 11 Chancellor, -ship, Lord High of England, Sub.
- 12 Chancery, Court of Equity, Moderating the Severity of Common-Law.
- 13 Conceal, to keep close, Verb.
- 14 Concede, to yield or grant, ditto.
- 15 Conceit, Fany, Opinion, Sub.
- 16 Conceitedness, Affectation, ditto.
- 17 Conceive, Verb. to imagine -able, Adj.
- 18 Concord, Agreement, or Harmony in Musick, Sub.
- 19 Concenter, to meet in the same Center, Verb.
- 20 Concentrick, having one common Center, Adj.
- 21 Concern, to busy, regard, belong or relate to, Verb.

- 22 Chalcedony, a precious Stone.
- 23 Concernment, Affair, Business, also Matter of Importance, Moment, Weight, Sub.
- 24 Concert, to set (a Business) in order, to adjust it, Verb.
- 25 Concertation, a Striving, or Disputing together, Sub.
- 26 Concession, a Grant, or Yielding, Sub.
- 27 Decease, or Death, ditto.
- 28 Decede, to depart, Verb.
- 29 Deceit, Sub. -full, Adj. -ness, Sub. Fraud, Guile.
- 30 Deceive, beguile, cozen, gull, or trepan, Verb.
- 31 December, the tenth Month from March, Sub.
- 32 Descency, or Comeliness, ditto.
- 33 Decennial, of ten Years, Adj.
- 34 Decent, Comely, Seemly, Becoming, ditto.
- 35 Deception, a Deceiving, Sub.
- 36 Deceptive, apt to deceive, Adj.
- 37 Decertation, a Striving, Sub.
- 38 Decession, a Departing, ditto.
- 39 Exceed, go beyond, surmount, abound, Verb.
- 40 Excell, out-do, surpass, ditto.
- 41 Excellency, Sub.
- 42 Except, unless, Particle.
- 43 Except, to take out, excuse from, or object against, Verb.
- 44 Exceptions, Irregularities from General Rules: So, to take exception at, to be displeased or unsatisfied with, Sub. plu.
- 45 Excerption, Picking and Choosing, Sub.
- 46 Excess, Exceed, out of Measure, Sub.
- 47 Grocer, whole sale Dealer, or Seller of Spice, Sugar or Plums &c. ditto.
- 48 Grocery -ware, ditto.
- 49 Inmarcescible, incorruptible, immortal, ditto.
- 50 Imperceptible, not to be perceived, ditto.
- 51 Incendiary, one that sets Houses

- Stone, on Fire, or sows dissention among
Men, *Sub.*
52 *Incense*, to inflame, or provoke,
Verb.
53 *Incense*, a perfume of Frankin-
cense, *Sub.*
54 *Incarcerate*, to imprison, *Verb.*
55 *Incentive*, an urging, provoking
Motive, *Sub.*
56 *Incessant*, without ceasing, con-
tinuance, *Adj.*
57 *Incessantly*, continually, without
intermission, *Particle.*
58 *Incestuous*, guilty of incest.
59 *Innocence*, -cy. *Sub.* Innocent, *Adj.*
free from guilt, that does no hurt.
60 *Intercede*, *Verb.* to come between,
to play the
61 *Intercessor*, *Sub.* Mediator, he that
maketh
62 *Intercession*, Mediating or praying
for another, *ditto.*
63 *Intercept*, to take up by the way
a Letter before it comes to the
owners hand, to prevent, *Verb.*
64 *Mercenary*, greedy of gain, that
is hired for reward or wages, *Adj.*
65 *Miserate*, to make lean, mortine,
or weaken, also to soak in liquor,
Verb.
66 *Mercer*, a Silk-Man, *Sub.*
67 *Mercery*, -ware, *Adj.*
68 *Necessaries*, *Sub. plu.* for life, things
that are,
69 *Necessary*, or needful, *Adj.*
70 *Necessitate*, to compel, or force
out of, *Verb.*
71 *Necessity*, Need, Want, Constraint,
Sub.
72 *Necessitous*, needy indigent, poor.
73 *Necromancer*, a Conjuror, or one
that practiseth the wicked art of
conjuratation, by raising the Dead,
or the Devil in their shape.
74 *Larceny*, a Law-word, for theft
of Personal Goods or Chattels in
the Owners Absence, *Sub.*
75 *Ocean*, the main Sea, *ditto.*

- 76 *Parcel*, to divide into small bun-
dles, *Verb.*
77 *Parcels*, *Sub. plu.*
78 *Precede*, to go before, or excell,
Verb.
79 *Precedential*, *Adj.* belonging to,
80 *Precedence*, a going before, or Ex-
celling, *Sub.*
81 *Precedent*, going before, *Adj.*
82 *Precedent*, an Example, *Sub.*
83 *Precedency*, Preeminence, Excel-
lency, *ditto.*
84 *Preceptive*, *Adj.* belonging to
85 *Precepts*, Commands, Instructions,
Sub. plu.
86 *Predecessors*, Ancestors, such as
are in Place or Office before o-
thers that succeed them, *Sub. plu.*
87 *Sincere*, *Adj.* as honey without wax,
pure without mixture, honest, cor-
dial, ingenuous, &c.
88 *Sincerity*, Integrity, *Sub.*
89 *Saucer*, for Vinegar, Mustard, &c.
90 *Sorcerer*, a Wizard, a Magician,
Inchanter, *Sub.*
91 *Sorceress*, a Witch, *ditto.*
92 *Sorcery*, Witchcraft, Inchantment,
or the Black Art.

N. B. Most other common Words of
the like Sound in the middle, must be
written with S. before E. Except Ma-
cedonians, People of Macedonia, a large
Country in Europe, whereof Philip and
Alexander were Kings, &c.

Table 5th.

These Words in the middle with C
before I.

- 1 **A**cid, sharp in taste, as Vine-
gar, Verjuice, *Adj.*
- 2 *Acuity*, Sharpness, *Sub.*
- 3 *Ancient*, old, in old time, *Adj.*
- 4 *Anglicisme*, Propriety of the Eng-
lish Speech, or Speech proper to
England, *Sub.*
- 5 *Anticipate*, to take before hand,
prevent, *Verb.*

- 6 *Artificial*, according to Art.
 7 *Associate*, *Verb.* to keep company; also a *Sub.* for a Companion, likewise Association, *ditto*.
 8 *Audacious*, too bold, impudent, malepert, *Adj.*
 9 *Audacity*, Boldness, Insolence, Sauciness, *Sub.*
 10 *Beneficial*, profitable, advantageous, *Adj.*
 11 *Calcine*, -nate, -nize, *Verb.* to reduce Metals to a Calx or crumbling Substance.
 12 *Council*, an Assembly of Counsellors, in the Council-Chamber, at the Council-Table, *Sub.*
 13 *Capacious*, large, vast, spacious, *Adj.*
 14 *Capacitate*, *Verb.* to put one into a
 15 *Capacity*, *Sub.* aptness to learn, a natural Disposition, Capability or being capable, fit to do or suffer any thing.
 16 *Concise*, cut short, brief, of few Words, *Adj.*
 17 *Concission*, Division, Rent, Schism.
 18 *Cruciate*, to afflict, torment, *Verb.*
 19 *Crucible*, a Chymists, or Goldsmiths, Melting Pot, *Sub.*
 20 *Crucify*, nail to a Cross, *Verb.*
 21 *Crucifix*, the Image of Christ upon the Cross, *Sub.*
 22 *Decide*, to determine, or put an end to Controversies, *Verb.*
 23 *Decimal*, belonging to the number Ten, *Adj.*
 24 *Decimate*, to tythe, or take the tenth, also to punish every tenth Soldier by lot, *Verb.*
 25 *Decimation*, *Subst.* such a Punishment.
 26 *Decipher* a Letter, *Verb.* to explain the Contents, express'd in Cyphers or secret Characters.
 27 *Decision*, or ending of a Controversy, *Subst.*
 28 *Decisive*, decisory, *Adj.* apt to determine.
 29 *Deficiency*, Defect, Want or Failing, *Subst.*
 30 *Delicious*, pleasant to the taste, *Adj.*
 31 *Docile*, or Docile, teachable, apt to learn *ditto*.
 32 *Docibility*, Docility, Tractableness, *Subst.*
 33 *Efficacious*, *Adj.* effectual; full of Efficacy, Virtue, Power, or Force.
 34 *Efficient*, making, working, operating cause, *ditto*.
 35 *Especially*, chiefly, particularly, *Particle*.
 36 *Exercise*, *Verb.*
 37 *Excise*, *Subst.* an Imposition of Duty, laid upon Ale, Beer, Sides, and other Liquors.
 38 *Excise-man*, *ditto*, a Collector of that Duty.
 39 *Excision*, *ditto*, a cutting off, or destroying.
 40 *Excite*, *Verb.* to stir up, mentation, *Subst.*
 41 *Excruciate*, *ditto*, to Torment Vex.
 42 *Explicite*, *Adj.* express, open, unfolded.
 43 *Feasible*, or Feasible, *Adj.* possible, easy to be done.
 44 *Gracious*, *Adj.* full of Grace.
 45 *Implicitly*, intricately, not in express Terms, but as included and mixt with another.
 46 *Implicit*, Faith, upheld by the Judgement and Authority of many agreeing together.
 47 *Incapacitate*, *Verb.* to make incapable.
 48 *Incapacity*, *Subst.* inability, unfitness.
 49 *Inauspicious*, *Adj.* unlucky, boding mischief.
 50 *Incident*, happening commonly, *Adj.* also an Accident, or Circumstance, *Subst.*
 51 *Incidentally*, *Particle*, indirectly, collaterally, or by chance, by the way, or by.
 52 *Incircle*, *Verb.* to surround or encompass.

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ndirectly,
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nd or en-
- 83 *Incineration*, *Subst.* a reducing to Ashes.
84 *Incision*, *ditto*, a Cutting or Lancing.
85 *Incisure*, *ditto*, a Cut or Gash.
86 *Incite*, *Verb.* to stir up or provoke -*ment*, *Subst.*
87 *Invincible*, *Adj.* that cannot be overcome.
88 *Judicial*, -*ary*, *ditto*, relating to a Judge or Judgment.
89 *Judicious*, *ditto*, full of Judgment, wise, rational, discreet.
90 *Loquacity*, *ditto*. Talkativeness.
91 *Magnificence*, *Subst.* Grandeur, Statelyness.
92 *Magnificent*, Noble, Sumptuous, *Adj.*
93 *Medicinal*, pertaining to Physical remedies, *ditto*.
94 *Multiplicity*, or great Variety of Business, *Subst.*
95 *Municipal*, *Adj.* belonging to the State, or community of a City, free Town or Corporation.
96 *Municipal Laws*, belonging to such a Freedom.
97 *Manifcence*, Liberality, *Subst.*
98 *Manificent*, free of Gifts, bountiful, *Adj.*
99 *Nuncio*, The Popes Lieger Ambassador, *Subst.*
100 *Officiate*, *Verb.* to perform an Office.
101 *Officious*, *Adj.* dutiful, ready to do a good Office, serviceable, very obliging.
102 *Pacify*, *Verb.* to appease, quiet, or make peace.
103 *Pacifick*, *Adj.* belonging to Pacification, or Peace-making, *Subst.*
104 *Parcity*, Frugality, Thrift, *Subst.*
105 *Paricide*, the Murder of Parents, or Kindred, also such a Murderer.
106 *Participate*, *Verb.* to give, or take part of another.
107 *Pencil*, *Subst.* to draw or Paint with.
108 *Perspicacious*, *Adj.* quick-sighted.
109 *Perspicacity*, *Subst.* readiness of Apprehension.
110 *Pervicacity*, Obstinateness.
111 *Pertinacious*, stubborn, obstinate, *Adj.*
112 *Precincts*, Bounds, *Subst. plural*, or a particular jurisdiction, comprehending several Parishes.
113 *Precious*, *Adj.* of great Price or Value.
114 *Precipice*, *Subst.* a down right descent, a steep Place.
115 *Precipitate*, *Verb.* to cast down headlong, to do a thing rashly, in a hurry.
116 *Precipitation*, over Hastiness, Rashness, *Subst.*
117 *Precise*, *Adj.* exact, particular, scrupulous.
118 *Precisely*, *Particle*, exactly.
119 *Prejudicial*, *Adj.* disadvantageous, hurtful.
120 *Proficient*, one that hath made good Progress in Learning, *Subst.*
121 *Pronunciation*, pronouncing, sounding, uttering of Words, speaking out distinctly, *ditto*.
122 *Provincial*, *Adj.* belonging to a Province, (*i. e.*) a considerable part of a Country, or the Jurisdiction of an Arch-Bishop. *Provincial*, *Subst.* among Friars, the chief of their Order, in such and such a Province.
123 *Rapacious*, *Adj.* ravenous.
124 *Ratiocination*, or reasoning, *Subst.*
125 *Reciprocal*, *Adj.* mutual interchanging.
126 *Recital*, *Subst.* Rehearsal.
127 *Recite*, *Verb.* to rehearse or say without Book.
128 *Reconcile*, *ditto*, to make those Friends that are at variance, to agree, to bring into favour again.
129 *Reconcilable*, that may be reconciled, *Adj.*
130 *Rouncivals*, a large sort of Peas, *Subst. plural*.

18 Treatise, a Discourse Written or Printed, *ditto*.

N. B. These following Words may very well be thus distinguished.

Substantives.

Verbs.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Advice, Coun-
fel. | 1 Advise, to give
counsel. |
| 2 Bough of a
Tree. | 2 Bow, to bend. |
| 3 Chace, or Fo-
rest. | 3 Chase, to hunt. |
| 4 Cloth, Woollen
or Linen. | 4 Cloath, or to
clothe. |
| 5 Device, Con-
trivance. | 5 Devise, to con-
trive. |
| 6 Fiend, Evil Spi-
rit. | 6 Find, by seek-
ing. |
| 7 Licence, Leave. | 7 License, to give
leave. |
| 8 Plough. | 8 To Plow. |
| 9 A Practice. | 9 To Practise. |
| 10 A Prophecy. | 10 To Prophesy. |
| 11 A Purchase. | 11 To Purchase. |
| 12 A Recompence. | 12 To Recompense. |

But these being Verbs, as well as Substantives, and of the same Orthography, can only be distinguished by the Sense, for (s.) Sounds (z.) between two Vowels, in the Verbs, not in the Substantives, as,

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Abuse, or Af-
front. | 1 To Abuse, or
mistuse. |
| 2 Cruse, Glass
for Oyl, &c. | 2 To Cruse, or
scout about. |
| 3 Disuse, or dis-
usage. | 3 To Disuse, or
leave off. |
| 4 Dose, or Phy-
sick. | 4 To Dose, or
Slumber. |
| 5 Excuse, or pre-
tence. | 5 To Excuse, a
fault. |
| 6 An House. | 6 To House. |
| 7 A Loufe. | 7 To Loufe. |
| 8 A Mouse. | 8 To Mouse. |

9 Refuse, drops. 9 To Refuse, or deny.

10 Use, Custom, or habit. 10 To Use or Practice.

N. B. The kind Printers, or careful Compositors (if they were well paid for it) might here, easily prevent several gross mistakes, if they would place a long (V) between the Vowels, when the Sound is hard, as it is in those 18 mentioned in the foregoing Seventh Table; And a short (s) sounding (z) between two Vowels in most other Words; then such as these would soon be distinguished.

1 Close, thick, 1 Close, to cover, secret. finish.

2 Loose, not fast-tied. 2 Loose, to untie.

RULE - V.

In most Words (s.) between two Vowels hath the Sound of (z.) except those last enumerated in the Seventh Table.

Table 8th

These following Words must be Written with (z.)

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1 Agrandize, to make great. | Verb. |
| 2 Amaze, to daunt, astonish. | verb, -ment, subst. |
| 3 Amazons, Warlike Women of Scythia, | subst. plural. |
| 4 Artizan, or Artisan, an Artiff. | Workman, subst. |
| 5 Assize, to set a price upon any commodity, as Bread, &c. to regulate such rates, | Verb. |
| 6 Officers, or Weights and measures, such as Quest-men, flesh. | |
| 7 Affizes, | |

7 Aff

8 Az

9 Bla

10 B

11 B

12 B

13 B

14 B

15 B

16 B

17 C

18 C

19 C

20 C

21 C

22 C

23 D

24 D

25 D

26 D

27 D

28 D

29 D

30 D

31 D

32 E

33 E

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Affixes,

- 7 Affixes, or the sitting of Justices upon the Commission.
- 8 Azure, Sky-colour'd Blue Stone, *subst.*
- 9 Blaze, to Flame up, Divulge, both *subst.* and *verb.*
- 10 Blazon, the description of a Coat of Arms, *ditto.*
- 11 Braze, to cover with Brass, *verb.*
- 12 Braxen, made of Brass, *adj.*
- 13 Brazier, that works in Brass, *subst.*
- 14 Breeze, or Gale of Wind, *dit.*
- 15 Buzz, to Hum like Bees or Flies, *verb.* -- To Buzz in ones Ears.
- 16 Buzzard, a large Kite, Puttock, or Glede, Birds of Prey.
- 17 Canonize, to make a Saint, *verb.*
- 18 Cantonize, to divide into Cantons, as in Switzerland.
- 19 Comprize, or Comprise, to comprehend, take in, or contain, *verb.*
- 20 Cozen, Cheat, *verb.*
- 21 Crazed, or Crack-brain'd, *adj.*
- 22 Crazy, or Crafie, Distemper'd, Weak, Sickly, *dit.*
- 23 Dazle ones Eyes, obscure ones Reason, *verb.* To Glare.
- 24 Dazy, or Daisly, a Flower, *subst.*
- 25 Deffice, to Disfesse or Dispolitic of his Land, *dit.*
- 26 Dizzari, or Dorad, *subst.*
- 27 Dizzy, or Giddy-headed, *adj.*
- 28 Dizziness, or Swimming in the Head, *subst.*
- 29 Doze, or Stupify, *verb.*
- 30 Dozen, or Twelve; a Dozen of Oranges, &c. *adj.*
- 31 Drizzle, as small Rain does, *verb.*
- 32 Embezle, or Imbezle, thievishly to consume, waste, and make away ones Goods--To Pilfer, Spoil, or Purloin, &c. *verb.*
- 33 Fix-gig, or Gadding-Gossip; also a Dart to strike Fishes as they Swim, *subst.*
- 34 Freeze; Congealed Water, by Cold, *verb.*
- 35 Frizeland, by Holland, one of the United Provinces in the Netherlands, *subst.*

- 36 Frieze, a sort of Napt Cloth, as Irish Frieze.
- 37 Frize, or Cornice, the Crest, or Flourishing, Garnishing Work at the upper end of a Pillar, *subst.*
- 38 Frizle, or curl the Hair, *verb.*
- 39 Gargarize, or Gargle, to Wash and Cleanse the Throat and Mouth, *verb.*
- 40 Gawze, a thin sort of Silk Stuff, a Gawze Hood.
- 41 Gaze, to Stare about, *verb.*
- 42 Gazette, News-Paper-Book, *subst.*
- 43 Glaze, to Work with Glass, Polish, Varnish, or set a Gloss upon, *verb.*
- 44 Glazier, that Glazeth the Windows with Glass.
- 45 Gloze, or Glose, to Flatter or Smooth, *verb.*
- 46 Graze, or Grase, to pass lightly on the Ground, as a Bullet doth; Also to feed on Grass.
- 47 Grizzled, hoary, *adject.*
- 48 Grizly, or Grilly, fearfully, horribly; *particle* also; hideous, *adject.*
- 49 Guzzle, to ripple, *verb.*
- 50 Hazard, chance, venture, *subst.* and *verb.*
- 51 Hazardous, Dangerous, *adject.*
- 52 Haze, Hamze, to Scare or Fright one with a noise.
- 53 Hazle, or Hallä, a Nut,
- 54 Hazy, Rimy or Foggy, *adject.*
- 55 Horizontal, belonging to the Horizon; That great Circle, which bounds or determines the Sight of any Person, placed in a Plain, or in the midst of the Sea, by which the Heaven seemeth to be joined to the Earth, with a kind of closure, dividing the half Sphere of the Firmament, which we see, from the other half which is not visible to us.
- 56 Huzz, to make a noise, as Huzza, a joyful Acclamation.
- 57 Janizary, a Turkish Foot-Soldier, *subst.*

- 58 *Lazar*, one full of Sores, and Scabs, a Leper, *ditto*.
 61 *Lazule*, or *Azure* Stone, a bluish kind of Marble.
 62 *Lazy*, Slothful, *adject. nefs, subst.*
 63 *Lizard*, a little greenish Beast, like our Ever, Eft, or Newt, but bigger, and without Poifon; a lover of Men, and very Medicinal, breeding in *Italy*, and other hot Countries.
 64 *Lozel*, a Lazy Booby, a Lout or Crafty Fellow.
 65 *Lozenge*, or Physical Composition for a Cough, with Sugar and Gum made into thin small Pafte or Cakes, and dried, *ditto*.
 66 *Lozenger*, a Flatterer, *subst.*
 67 *Magazine*, or Storehouse of Arms and Ammunition.
 68 *Maze*, Astonishment, *subst.*
 69 *Mix-maze*, Labyrinth, or place full of intricate Turnings and Windings, as in a Garden, *&c.*
 70 *Mazer* or Beaker, a broad brimm'd ftanding Cup. to Drink in, commonly made of Maple.
 71 *Mizen-Maft*, or Sail, in a Ship *subst.*
 72 *Mizzle*, or Rain small drops, *verb.*
 73 *Moralize*, to give the Moral Sense of a Fable or Story; the application of it to Mens Lives and Manners, *ditto*.
 74 *Muzzle*, both *subst.* and *verb.* in feveral Senses.
 75 *Naturalize*, to admit into the number of Natural Subjects, *verb.*
 76 *Nazareth*, the Place where Chrift and his Parents dwelt: Hence *Nazarenes*, Christians, *subst.*
 77 *Nazarite*, separated, one, who for a time Dedicates himfelf to God, abftaining from Wine, fhaving, *&c.*
 78 *Noeze*, or Noofe, a Snare, to Nooze one, or get him into a Snare.
 79 *Nozel*, or Nofel of a Candleftick.
 80 *Orizons*, or *Orifon's*, Prayers, *subst.*
 81 *Ouze*, or *Oze*, foft, miry, muddy, ground.
 82 *Ouzy*, or *Oozy*, Moift, Wet, Plafhy, *adj.*
 83 *Ozier*, a Sallow-tree, *subst.*
 84 *Pallizados*, a Fence of Pales, or Wooden Stakes, from 5 to 7 Foot high, armed with 2 or 3 Iron points, fixed before Fortreffes, Ramparts, and Fortifications.
 85 *Particularize*, to inftance in Particulars.
 86 *Patronize*, to be a Patron, to Protect or Defend.
 87 *Piazza*, corruptly *Piaches*, as in *Covent-Garden*; but properly a broad open place, as a Market place, *&c.* Alfo the Walks about it, fet with Pillars, like a Porch.
 88 *Pulverize*, to reduce to Powder, *verb.*
 89 *Puzzle*, or dirty Slut; alfo Difficulty or Nonplus, to Confound, *verb.*
 90 *Raze*, Demolish, lay even with the Ground, *ditto*.
 91 *Razor*, or Rafor to Shave with, *subst.*
 92 *Realize*, to caufe Reality.
 93 *Recognizance*, a Bond or Obligation acknowledg'd in fome Court of Record, or before a Judge, Mafter of *Chancery*, Juftice of Peace, *&c.* *subst.*
 94 *Seizable*, that may be Seized, a Seizure.
 95 *Seize*, Apprehend, take Poffeffion of, *verb.*
 96 *Size*, Proportion or Meafure: Alfo Size for Whiting, to Size a Wall, *&c.* To Wash it firft with Size in order to White it; to Size as Tailors do Seams, and Stocking-makers Silk: Likewise *Size*, a Farthing Bread, Beer, *&c.* noted with an S in the Buttery-Book at *Cambridge*, when a Scholar fcores for his Diet, and is the fame as to *Battle* at *Oxford*, *subst.* *Verb.*

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ord, subst.
97 Sizer.

97. *Sizer*, a Cambridge-Scholar of the lowest rank, the same with a Servitor at Oxford, *subst.*
98 *Sneezwort*, an Herb causing to Sneeze.
99 *Squeeze*, to Press or Strain, *verb.*
100 *Solemnize*, to Celebrate, *verb.* -*ation, subst.*
101 *Stanza*, or Staff, a certain number of Verses, as in the Singing Psalms.
102 *Stigmatize*, to brand with a hot Iron; to set or put a mark of Infamy upon any Person or thing, to Reproach, Traduce, *verb.*
103 *Temporize*, to comply with the Times, *verb.*
104 *Topaz*, a precious Stone of a Gold colour.
105 *Towze*, Tug, Tumble, Ruffle, or Rumble, *verb.* Also to *Toze*, or Card Wool, *ditto.*
106 *Tweezers*, or Nippers to pull Hair up by the Roots.
107 *Waze*, or Wreath of Straw, *subst.*
108 *Wheeze*, or Rattle in the Throat, *verb.*
109 *Whizz*, to make a noise as Liquor doth when poured into the Fire, *ditto.*
110 *Wizard*, or Wisard, a Cunning Man, a Sorcerer.
N. B. In these Four words (c) sounds (z)
111 *Crucible*, Chymists, or Goldsmith's Melting-pot.
112 *Facile*, easy to be done.
113 *Sacrifice*, to offer Sacrifice, *verb.*
114 *Suffice*, to have or be enough, *dist.* But *Price*, a value, and *Prize* to, Esteem or set a value, are always distinguished.
G Generally at the end of words (s) sounds (z) whether Substantives of the Plural number, as Cats, Beds, Pins, Dogs, Guns; or Verbs of the Third Person singular; as Dotes, Loves, Teaches, for Doteth, Loveth, Teacheth.

RULE VI.

Most Words ending in the sound of ance, ence, ince, once, *and* unce, *must be written with c between, n. and e. not f. unless.*

Table 9th.

These Words should end with ense.

- 1 **C**ondense, to thicken, *verb.*
- 2 **D**ispense, to exempt or free, from the Obligation of a Law; also to bestow or distribute.
- 3 **E**xpense, corruptly *Expence*, Cost, Charges.
- 4 **I**mmense, exceeding Large, Vast, Umeasurable.
- 5 **I**ncense, Frank, a perfuming Gum, *subst.* Also to inflame, provoke, urge, *verb.*
- 6 **I**ntense, very great, excessive, as, Intense, Heat.
- 7 **P**ropense, prone, inclined.
- 8 **S**uspense, corruptly *Suspence*, Doubt, Uncertainty.
- 9 **S**ense, the Monosyllable, should never be written with (ce) for it is a nonsensical vulgar Error so to do.

RULE VII.

Most Words ending in the sound of arce, erce, orce, urce, *must be written with (s) between (r) and (e) except,*

Table 10th.

These must end with (c) between (r) and (e)

- 1 **A**Merce, to set a Fine upon *verb. - ment. subst.*
- 2 **D**ivorce, Parting Man and Wife, *subst. and verb.*
- 3 **F**arce, any stuffing in Meat, or a Mock-Comedy.
- 4 **F**ierce, Cruel, Wild, Boisterous, *adj.*
- 5 **F**orce, Strength, Violence, *subst.*

to force, verb.

6 Pierce, to bore thorough, to broach a Vessel.

7 Scarce, rare, dear, hard to be come by. Scarcely, Scarceness, Scarcity.

8 Searce, or Sieve, Subst.

9 Sauce for Meat, a good Stomach the best.

10 Souce, or Pickle, to steep in Souce, subst. and verb.

11 Source, the Spring-head of a River or Fountain; also the Original, Cause or Occasion of a Thing.

N. B. Likewise always after (ou) whether Substantive or Verb, sounding soft or hard, I must be written, as House, to house, Mouse, to mouſe, ſe rouſe, to raiſe, or ſtir up, (but Roue, a Man's Name, and Soue, a French Penny, are written without e.) except (n.) interpoſe between (ou) and (e.) at the end, then they muſt be written with ee. not ſe. as,

1 Bounce, a Knock or Thump, ſubſ. to make a noiſe, verb.

2 Flounee, plunge in the Water, ſubſt. and verb.

3 Ounce Weight; also a wild Beast,

4 Pounce, the Powder of Gum-Sandrick, to clear and ſmooth Paper, for fair Writing.

5 Trounce, to haraſs or puniſh one ſeverely.

Moſt other Words of the like Sound muſt be written with ſe at the end.

R U L E VIII.

Moſt Words ending with the Sound of zhun or ſhun, muſt be written tion with T. except.

Table 11th.

Theſe Words following, end in ſion with ſ.

1 Alluſion, ſpeaking in reference to another thing.

2 Animadverſion, remark, obſervation.

3 Aſcenſion, or going up of Chriſt into Heaven.

4 Aſperſion, ſlander, ditto.

5 Averſion, turning away, alſo antipathy, hatred, abhorrence diſlike, ditto.

6 Circumciſion, a cutting off the fore ſkin, ditto.

7 Colliſion, a claſhing together, ditto.

8 Coſuſion, fraud, deceitful dealing.

9 Comprehenſion, taking in or together, alſo underſtanding or finding the depth of a Myſtery.

10 Compulſion, force or conſtraint ditto.

11 Concluſion, ending or finiſhing, ditto.

12 Condeſcenſion, a compliance, yielding, ditto.

13 Conſuſion, diſorder, diſturbance, ditto.

14 Concluſion, a bruile, ditto.

15 Convulſion, a Violent putting together, twitching or plucking the Nerves or Sinews, ditto.

16 Deciſion, a Determination, or ending of a Controverſy.

17 Decurſion, a running down.

18 Deluſion, a Cheat or Deceit.

19 Deriſion, a Mocking or Laughing to Scorn.

20 Diffuſion, a Shedding abroad.

21 Dimenſion, the juſt Meaſure, or Proportion, Length, Breadth, Depth, &c.

22 Diſcurſion, a running up and down.

23 Diſpanſion, a ſpreading abroad.

24 Diſperſion, a ſcattering, as of the Jews.

25 Diſſenſion, Diſcord, Diſagreement.

26 Diſſenſion, or Diſſention, an Enlarging.

27 Diſſuaſion, or Perſwading againſt.

28 Diverſion, a going ande, varying, &c. Alſo Paſtime.

29 Diviſion, dividing, or being divided: alſo a Quarrel or Faction.

30 Divulſion, a plucking aſunder.

31 Effuſion, or pouring out.

32 Emulſion, a Milk-like Potion, or Physical Drink.

k, observ
 p of Chri
 to.
 away, all
 abhorrence
 off the fore
 ether, dist
 ul dealing
 in or toge
 g or finding
 straint d
 ffling, dist
 npliance
 rbanice, d
 to.
 putting to
 lucking the
 o.
 tion, or en
 down.
 Deceit.
 r Laughing
 abroad.
 Measure, or
 Breadth
 p and down
 g abroad.
 g, as of the
 agreement
 on, an En
 ng against
 ande, vary
 ce.
 r Being di
 or Faction
 afunder.
 ur.
 Potion, c
 34 Ero

Erosion, a gnawing or eating a-
 way.
 Evaston, 'escape, shift, excuse,
 put-off.
 Eversion, an overthrowing.
 Excision, a cutting off, destroy-
 ing.
 Exclusion, a shutting out, debar-
 ring from.
 Excursion, a running out, or di-
 gression.
 Expansion, an opening: spreading
 abroad.
 Explosion, flighting, decrying.
 Expulsion, a driving out.
 Extension, or stretching out.
 Extrusion, a thrusting out.
 Illusion, a false Representation,
 Sham.
 Immersion, dipping, ducking, or
 plunging.
 Incision, a cutting or lancing.
 Inclusion, or enclosing.
 Incurfion, a running upon, in-
 road.
 Infection, a sticking or cleaving
 to.
 Insersion, or sprinkling upon.
 Introversion, a turning ones
 Thoughts inward.
 Intrusion, thrusting ones self rude-
 ly into Company or Business.
 Invasion, or Inroad into a Coun-
 try, made by an Enemy.
 Irrision, a laughing at, mocking.
 Mansion, an abiding, dwelling-
 place, a Manor-house, or Capital
 Messuage.
 Occasion, proper, fit, convenient
 Season; also to cause or give oc-
 casion.
 Occision, a killing or slaying.
 Oclusion, or shutting up.
 Pension, a yearly Stipend or Pay-
 ment, Salary, or yearly Allow-
 ance.
 Persuasion, Advice, Belief, In-
 ducement.
 Provision, any thing that is pro-
 vided or cared for.

62 Reprehension, Reproof, Rebuke.
 63 Reversion, the returning of a Pos-
 session to the former Owner, or
 his Heirs, Estate, Office.
 64 Revulsion, a plucking up, or pul-
 ling away; also forcing Humours
 to contrary parts.
 65 Sponfion, a mutual Promise.
 66 Suffusion, a Pin or Web in the
 Eye.
 67 Version, or Translation out of
 one Language into another.

N. B. Most other Words ending in
 the like Sound must be written tion,
 with t. except some Words that bear
 hard upon the Sound of s. or is.

Table 12th.

These Words end in fion, with f.

- 1 **A**dmiffion, Bringing in, En-
trance, Admittance.
- 2 Commiffion, Delegation, Warrant
or Charge for the Exercise of an
Office or Jurisdiction.
- 3 Compassion, suffering together.
Pity.
- 4 Compression, thrusting close to-
gether.
- 5 Concession, a Grant or Yielding.
- 6 Concussion, a shaking together.
- 7 Confession, Acknowledgement.
- 8 Deceffion, or departing.
- 9 Depression, or thrusting down.
- 10 Difmiffion, a fending away, or
Discharge.
- 11 Expression, squeezing, uttering, or
declaring in Word or Writing.
- 12 Impreffion, a Stamp or Mark; al-
fo a certain Number of Printed
Books.
- 13 Interceffion, mediating, or pray-
ing for another.
- 14 Miffion, or fending.
- 15 Omiffion, neglect.
- 16 Oppreffion, crushing, overthrow-
ing, troubling.
- 17 Paffion, fuffering: Also any af-
fection of the mind, as Anger,
Love, &c.
- 18 Re-

- 18 *Percussion*, or striking.
- 19 *Permission*, Leave or Allowance.
- 20 *Procession*, a going forward, also going the bounds of the Parish, in Rogation-week, on Ascension-day, or Holy-Thurday.
- 21 *Profession*, a Publick, open declaration of Protestation, or Acknowledgment.
- 22 *Progression*, a going on, forward, proceeding.
- 23 *Secession*, a departing, or going aside.
- 24 *Sessions*, or Quarterly sitting of the Justices of Peace in Court.
- 25 *Succession*, a following one after another.
- 26 *Succussion*, a violent Shaking, Trotting, jolting.

Table 13th.

These are written with sition, but most others of the like Sound with tition, as Petition.

- 1 **A** *Acquisition*, attainment.
- 2 **A** *Composition*, a putting together, also, compounding or agreement.
- 3 *Deposition*, an information upon Oath.
- 4 *Disposition*, temper, constitution, or habit of Body or Mind.
- 5 *Disquisition*, strict inquiry, narrow search.
- 6 *Exposition*, explaining, interpreting, expounding.
- 7 *Inquisition*, a diligent search, enquiry or Examination.
- 8 *Interposition*, a meddling or putting between.
- 9 *Position*, the Foundation upon which an Argument is built; the State of a Question to be debated.
- 10 *Transition*, a passing from one thing to another.
- 11 *Transposition*, a misplacing.

Table 14th.

These must end in cian with c.

- 1 **A** *arithmetician*, a Professor of Arithmetick or the Art of Numbering.

- 2 *Geometrician*, one skilled in Geometry, or the Art of Measuring the Earth, and all sorts of solid Bodies, or plain Figures, Distances.
- 3 *Grecian*, a Native of Greece, one skilled in the Greek Tongue.
- 4 *Hebrician*, one skilled in the Hebrew Tongue.
- 5 *Logician*, one well skilled in Logic, or the Art of Reasoning and Disputing.
- 6 *Magician*, a Conjuror or Sorcerer.
- 7 *Mathematician*, one skilled in the Mathematicks, certain noble Sciences, taught by Demonstration, Arithmetick, Astronomy, Geometry, Musick, &c.
- 8 *Musician*, one well skill'd in Music, or the Art of Singing, and playing upon Musical Instruments.
- 9 *Physician*, one skilled in Physick, or the Art of curing Diseases.
- 10 *Rhetorician*, an Orator or Professor of Rhetorick, the Art of Speaking eloquently, well and wisely.

RULE IX.

All Monosyllables that end with, and bear hard upon the Sound of must be Written with ss. except these four, this, thus, us, and yes.

But if Polysyllables end with the like Sound, in us, they double not s. but have (o) inserted before (us) as

Table 15th.

These Adjectives in ous sounding us

- 1 **A** *abstemious*, sober, Temperate.
- 2 **A** *advantageous*, profitable.
- 3 *adventitious*, coming by chance.
- 4 *ambiguous*, doubtful.
- 5 *assiduous*, daily, diligent.
- 6 *auspicious*, lucky.

killed in Ge
 of Measuring
 of solid B
 Distances, &
 of Greece,
 Greek Tongue
 ed in the H
 killed in L
 reasoning a
 er or Sorcere
 skilled in t
 a noble Scie
 onstration,
 my, Geom
 d in Music
 , and playin
 nents.
 d in Physic
 Diseases.
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 th fs. excep
 us, us, an
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 inserted b
 ounding
 Temperate.
 profitable.
 g by chance
 ent.
 7 B

Barbarous, cruel, inhumane.
 Beauteous, or beautiful.
 Boisterous, fierce, rude, stormy.
 Commodious, fit, convenient, use-
 ful, profitable.
 Congruous, proper, fit, convenient.
 Conscious, knowing himself guilty,
 or privy to.
 Conspicuous, clear, easy to be seen.
 Contagious, apt to infect.
 Contemptuous, reproachful, slight-
 ing, scornful.
 Contiguous, touching one another,
 lying very near.
 Contumacious, stubborn.
 Contumelious, affronting, reproach-
 ful.
 Covetous, greedy-minded.
 Courageous, stout.
 Courtious, civil, kind.
 Curtious, neat, nice.
 Delirious, doting, light-headed.
 Dolorous, grievous, painful.
 Dubious, doubtful.
 Egregious, notorious; also excel-
 lent.
 Envious, spiteful, malicious.
 Extraneous, of a foreign or strange
 Land.
 Facetious, merry, pleasant, witty.
 Fabulous, full of feigned Stories,
 devised Tales.
 Faction, given to Faction, Sedi-
 tion, &c.
 Famous, renowned, illustrious.
 Fastidious, disdainful.
 Felonious, belonging to Felony,
 any Crime next to petty Treason,
 as Murder, Theft, Rape, &c.
 Fibrous, full of Fibers, small
 Thread-like Strings.
 Fictitious, feigned, counterfeit.
 Fortuitous, accidental, casual, by
 chance.
 Frivolous, vain, slight, trifling,
 sorry.
 Fungous, spungy, full of holes
 like a Mushroom.
 Furious, enraged, mad, transpor-
 ted with Fury.

41 Generous, bountiful, liberal, noble
 in Mind or Blood.
 42 Glorious, excellent, honourable.
 43 Gorgeous, costly, fine, gallant,
 sumptuous.
 44 Gluttonous, greedy-eating, rave-
 nous.
 45 Graminous, overgrown with Grass.
 46 Grievous, full of Grief or Trou-
 ble.
 47 Hateful, detestable, odious.
 48 Ignominious, full of Disgrace,
 Slander, &c.
 49 Illustrious, renowned, famous.
 50 Imperious, domineering, insult-
 ing.
 51 Impervious, impassable, which
 cannot be gone or passed through.
 52 Impetuous, violent, boisterous, tu-
 rious.
 53 Impious, ungodly, wicked.
 54 Incetuous, guilty of Incense.
 55 Incongruous, improper, unmeet.
 56 Infamous, base, scandalous.
 57 Infectious, noisome, poisonous,
 corrupt.
 58 Ingenious, quick-witted, cunning.
 59 Ingenuous, good natur'd, well
 born and bred.
 60 These two last Words are too often
 confounded.
 60 Injudicious, void of Judgment or
 Discretion.
 61 Injurious, unjust, wrongful, a-
 gainst Right.
 62 Insidious, deceitful, crafty, en-
 snaring.
 63 Invidious, spiteful, malicious.
 64 Joyous, joytul.
 65 Laborious, of great Pains and
 Labour; also toilsome, painful.
 66 Lascivious, wanton, or frolick-
 some.
 67 Leprous, afflicted with Leprosy.
 68 Litigious, contentious, quarrel-
 some.
 69 Luminous, bright, full of Light.
 70 Magnanimous, of a stout Heart,
 a great, generous Spirit, coura-
 geous.

- 71 *Malicious*, spiteful, envious.
 72 *Miraculous*, wonderful, above the Force or Course of Nature.
 73 *Mysterious*, full of Mystery.
 74 *Nauseous*, loathsome, making one ready to vomit.
 75 *Nitrous*, abounding with Nitre.
 76 *Notorious*, manifest, evident, extraordinary.
 77 *Oblivious*, forgetful.
 78 *Obvious*, plain, ealie to find or be understood.
 79 *Odious*, hateful, detestible.
 80 *Odoriferous*, sweet scented.
 81 *Opprobrious*, reproachful.
 82 *Outragious*, violent, furious, cruel, fierce.
 83 *Penurious*, niggardly.
 84 *Perfidious*, false, treacherous.
 85 *Perspicuous*, clear, plain, evident.
 86 *Pious*, godly.
 87 *Piteous*, wretched.
 88 *Pituitous*,ægmatick.
 89 *Plenteous*, or plentiful, copious, abounding, fruitful.
 90 *Pompous*, stately or sumptuous.
 91 *Precarious*, got by Favour, granted by Intreaty, held only at another's Will and Pleasure.
 92 *Preposterous*, toply-turvy, the wrong end forward, contrary to Order.
 93 *Previous*, that goes before.
 94 *Prodigious*, monstrous, contrary to the common Course of Nature.
 95 *Promiscuous*, mingled together, confused.
 96 *Propitious*, favourable, kind, merciful.
 97 *Prosperous*, happy, fortunate, successful.
 98 *Pusillanimous*, faint-hearted, cowardly, mean-spirited.
 99 *Querimonious*, complaining.
 100 *Querulous*, full of Complaints, doletul, apt to complain.
 101 *Ravenous*, greedy.
 102 *Rebellious*, disobedient, stubborn.
 103 *Religious*, godly, devout, conscientious.
 104 *Rendez vous*, the place of mustering Soldiers.
 105 *Ridiculous*, fit to be laughed at.
 106 *Rigorous*, full of Hardness and Severity.
 107 *Righteous*, just, and equitable.
 108 *Riotous*, tumultuous.
 109 *Ruinous*, falling to decay.
 110 *Sacrilegious*, committing Sacrilege, stealing any thing out of a holy place, Church-robbing.
 111 *Scandalous*, that gives Offence.
 112 *Seditious*, given or tending to Sedition, Mutiny, Faction, popular Tumult.
 113 *Sedulous*, diligent, careful, industrious.
 114 *Serious*, sober, grave, earnest.
 115 *Spirituous*, full of Spirits.
 116 *Studious*, careful, addicted to Study.
 117 *Subterraneous*, under Ground.
 118 *Succedaneous* Medicine, instead of one that cannot be gotten or had.
 119 *Superfluous*, overmuch, more than needs.
 120 *Superstitious*, addicted too much to Ceremonies, bigotted, too scrupulous.
 121 *Tedious*, troublesome, irksome, over-long, or long-winded.
 122 *Tumultuous*, full of Trouble, Tumult.
 123 *Valorous*, valiant, or magnanimous.
 124 *Various*, divers, several.
 125 *Vitious*, given to Vice, corrupted, depraved, lewd &c.
 126 *Vigorous*, lively, lusty, stout, full of Courage.
 127 *Villainous*, base, wicked, infamous.
 128 *Virtuous*, honest, modest, upright.
 129 *Viscous*, clammy, slimy.
 130 *Voluminous*, of a large Volume, Bulk or Size of a Book.
 131 *Voluptuous*, sensual, given to carnal Pleasure.
 132 *Uxorious*, over-sond of, or doing on a Wife.

13 Wondrous, marvelous, admirable.

No English Polysyllable ends in (us.) without (o.) nor Monosyllable without (is.) except (us) our selves, and (thus) in this manner.

Table 16th.

These that follow have B. in the middle.

1 **A**ssailant, one that assaults another, *subst.*

2 **A**ssassinate, to kill treacherously, *verb.*

3 **A**ssassine, one that kills another for Gain, upon Hope or Promise of Reward.

4 **A**ssault, or *assail*; *verb.* to set upon, or attack; also an *Assault* or Onset, *subst.*

5 **A**ssay, to try Metals, *verb.*; an *Assay*, Examination of Weights and Measures, *subst.*

6 **A**ssemble, to call or come together, *verb.*

7 **A**ssembly, a Meeting or Concurrence of People.

8 **A**ssent, agree to, *verb.*; Consent, *subst.*

9 **A**ssert, to affirm or maintain; *tion*, *subst.*

10 **A**ssess, to tax, *verb.*

11 **A**ssets, Goods enough for an Executor to discharge Debts and Legacies, Effects sufficient.

12 **A**sseveration, an earnest Affirming, *subst.*

13 **A**ssigne, to appoint or make over, *verb.*

14 **A**ssign, or Assignee, one appointed by another to do any Business, *subst.*

15 **A**ssignment, Assignment, Appointment; also a Passing a Thing over to another.

16 **A**ssimilate, to liken.

17 **A**ssist, to help, aid, *verb.*; -ance, *subst.*

18 **A**ssistant, or Helper.

19 **A**ssize, the Price of any Commodity set down, *subst.* also to *assize*, or regulate such Rates.

20 **A**ssizes, the Sitting of Judges and Justices of Peace upon their Commission.

21 **A**ssume, to take to ones self.

22 **A**ssurance, Certainty, from *assure*, to make sure.

23 **A**ssuage, to allay or appease.

24 **A**ssaz, or *Basha*, a Turkish Commander.

25 **B**lessedness, Happiness, *subst.*

26 **B**lossom, or Flower of a Tree, *ditto*.

27 **B**lossom, to put forth Blossoms, *verb.*

28 **C**assock, a kind of close Gown, *subst.*

29 **C**lassick, or *Classical* Author, approved, of good Authority and Credit, *adj.*

30 **C**ompassionate, tender-hearted, full of Compassion, *ditto*.

31 **D**issatisfaction, Discontent, *subst.*

32 **D**issection, a cutting in two, in pieces.

33 **D**ispossessed, dispossessed by another.

34 **D**issemble, to feign or pretend, *verb.*

35 **D**issent, to disagree in Opinion, *ditto*.

36 **D**issertation, a Discourse or Debate upon a Subject, *subst.*

37 **D**isservice, to do a *Disservice*, an ill Office, or bad Turn.

38 **D**issolve, to separate, *verb.*

39 **D**issidence, a Disagreeing.

40 **D**issimilar, unlike, *adj.*

41 **D**issimilitude, Unlikeness, *subst.*

42 **D**issimulation, dissembling, *ditto*.

43 **D**issipable, capable of dissipation, scattering or dispersing, *adj.*

44 **D**issoluble, apt to be dissolved.

45 **D**issolve, melt, undo, put an end to.

46 **D**issolute, lewd, loose, debauched.

47 **D**issolution, a Dissolving by Death.

48 **D**issonance, Disagreement in Sound.

49 **D**issonant, jarring, *adj.*

- 50 *Disswade*, *perswade* against, *ad.*
vise to the contrary, *verb.*
- 51 *Disyllable*, a Word of two Syl-
lables.
- 52 *Essay*, Tryal, or short Discourse
upon a Subject, *subst.* To try, *verb.*
- 53 *Essence*, substance, being, or na-
ture of a thing, *subst.*
- 54 *Essential*, material, *adj.*
- 55 *Jessamine-Butter*, made of the
Flower of the Jessamine Plant or
Tree.
- 56 *Impossible*, that cannot be done,
adj.
- 57 *Inaccessible*, not to be come at,
ditt.
- 58 *Issue*, running Sore. a Spring,
stream, off-spring, effect, end of
a business.
- 59 *Lessee*, to whom the Lease is
made; *Lessor*, who lets the Lease,
subst.
- 60 *Lessen*, to make less, *verb.*
- 61 *Lesson*, Instruction, *subst.*
- 62 *Massacre*, a great general slaugh-
ter.
- 63 *Massy*, solid, weighty, heavy.
- 64 *Melasses*, or *Molasses*, the dregs
of Sugar, commonly called Treacle,
subst.
- 65 *Messenger*, sent of a Message or
Errand, *dit.*
- 66 *Messias*, Christ, or anointed.
- 67 *Messuage*, Tenement, Dwelling-
House.
- 68 *Missal*, a Mass-Book.
- 69 *Misselto*, an excrementitious Plant,
with slimy white Berries, growing
upon Apple-trees, &c.
- 70 *Mossy*, or full of Moss, a downy
sort of substance, growing upon
decaying Trees, Pales, on the
Tiles of Houses, in Wells, and
other moist places.
- 71 *Mussitation*, a Muttering, *subst.*
- 72 *Mussulman*, i. e. a true Believer
amongst the Turks, *dit.*
- 73 *Offstage*, the Bone-breaking Ea-
gle.
- 74 *Passable*, that may be passed,
also tolerable, indifferent Mon-
or Wares.
- 75 *Passage*, Entry, Clause in a Book.
- 76 *Passenger*, one that travels by Land
or Water.
- 77 *Passible*, or capable of suffering,
adj.
- 78 *Passion*, Suffering, also Anger, *subst.*
- 79 *Passionate*, inclined to anger, *hath*
adj.
- 80 *Passive*, ready to suffer, *ditto.*
- 81 *Passover*, Jewish; Easter, Christian.
- 82 *Pisset-Drink*, made of Beer
Wine, put to boiling Milk, *sub.*
- 83 *Possible*, that may be done, *adj.*
- 84 *Possibility*, a being able to be done,
sub.
- 85 *Pressure*, Grief, Calamity, Affliction,
ditto.
- 86 *Puissant*, powerful, mighty, *adj.*
- 87 *Russet*, colour, *ditto.*
- 88 *Sassafras*, an Indian Tree, the
Ague Tree of Florida.
- 89 *Tissue*, Cloth of Silk and Silver, *sub.*
- 90 *Tressel* for a Table, a three rooted
stool.
- 91 *Tresses*, Locks of Hair, *sub. plu.*
- 92 *Vassalage*, Subjection, the condi-
tion or duty of a *Vassal*, Slave, or
Tenant in Fee.
- 93 *Vessel*, an Utensil to contain any
Liquor, also any sort of Ship or
Boat.
- 94 *Vicissitude*, change, turn, inter-
changing, succeeding of one thing
after another.
- 95 *Wassel*, a Country drinking match.
- 96 *Wassel-Bowl*, filled with spiced
Ale.

Table 17th.

These following must be written with se-
not doublets. though the Sound (in ma-
ny of them) bears hard upon the s.

- 1 **A** Cquiesce, or rest satisfied, *verb.*
- 2 **A** Ascend, to go up, *ditto.*
- 3 **A** Ascendant, power or influence
over one.
- 4 **A** Ascension, a going up, *sub.*

5 **A** Ascen

- 5 *Ascent*, or rising ground, *ditto*.
 6 *Ascertain*, to assure, *verb*.
 7 *Ascetick*, Monastick, Monkish, *adj*.
 8 *Ascribe*, attribute, or impute *verb*.
 9 *Concupiscence*, Lust, or vehement Desire.
 10 *Concupiscible*, desiring earnestly, naturally.
 11 *Condescend*, to stoop down, yield to, *verb*.
 12 *Condescension*, Compliance, Yielding, *sub*.
 13 *Conscience*, the Testimony or Witness of ones own Heart and Mind, *sub*.
 14 *Conscientious*, making conscience of a thing.
 15 *Conscionable*, reasonable, *adj*.
 16 *Conscious*, knowing ones self guilty, privy to.
 17 *Crepusculous*, belonging to the twilight.
 18 *Crescent*, increasing, like the half Moon.
 19 *Descant*, in Musick or Discourse, *sub*. a comment or paraphrase; also to enlarge ones thoughts upon a thing, *verb*.
 20 *Descend*, to go down, to come of a Family.
 21 *Descent*, a going down, also a Degree.
 22 *Describe*, to write or set down, to draw, portray or depaint; also to make a
 23 *Description*, shewing the nature or property of a thing, *sub*.
 24 *Descry*, to discover, or spy out afar off.
 25 *Discord*, to turn out of Service, *verb*.
 26 *Discern*, perceive, distinguish, *ditto*.
 27 *Discription*, a Tearing in Pieces, *sub*.
 28 *Discession*, a Departing, *ditto*.
 29 *Discharge*, *sub*. and *verb*; in several senses.
 30 *Discheveled*, hair hanging loose, out of order.
 31 *Disciple*, Scholar, Learner, *sub*.
 32 *Discipline*, order, correction, instruction.
 33 *Disclaim*, to renounce, *verb*.
 34 *Disclose*, to discover, or reveal, *ditto*.
 35 *Discoloured*, that has lost or changed its colour.
 36 *Discomfiture*, a routing or vanquishing an Enemy.
 37 *Discomfort*, *sub*. and *verb*.
 38 *Discommend*, dispraise, *ditto*.
 39 *Discompose*, disorder, *ditto*.
 40 *Disconsolate*, comfortless, *adj*.
 41 *Discontent*, regret, or dissatisfaction, *sub*.
 42 *Discontinuance*, breaking off, interruption, *ditto*.
 43 *Discontinue*, to leave or break off, *verb*.
 44 *Discord*, disagreement, *sub*.
 45 *Discordant*, jarring, untunable, *adj*.
 46 *Discover*, spy, or find out, *verb*.
 47 *Discount*, Abatement, *sub*.
 48 *Discount*, to deduct, abate, or set off from the Account, how much less you have to pay.
 49 *Discountenance*, discourage, dishearten, put a stop, or give a check to, *verb*.
 50 *Discourse*, Speech, or Talk, *sub*. also to hold a discourse, or debate, *verb*.
 51 *Discourteous*, unkind, or uncivil, *adj*.
 52 *Discourtesy*, Displeasure, Unkindness, *sub*.
 53 *Discredit*, or Reproach, *ditto*; also to detame, disparage, or speak evil of, *verb*.
 54 *Discreet*, prudent, *adj*.
 55 *Discretion*, a discerning Judgment or Prudence.
 56 *Discriminate*, distinguishing, *verb*.
 57 *Discrimination*, putting a difference between Things, *sub*.
 58 *Disrust*, examine, search, sift, inquire into.
 59 *Discastrous*, Medicine that dissolves Humors.

- 60 *Excreſcence*, a growing out or swelling, as, a Wart, Wen, &c. *ſubſt.*
 61 *Faſcination*, a bewitching, *ditto.*
 62 *Inſciſible*, ſubject to, or capable of Anger, *adj.*
 63 *Laſcivious*, wanton, frolickſome, *ditto.*
 64 *Muſcles*, Fleſhy parts of the Body, ſerving for Inſtruments of Motion, alſo a ſort of Shell-fiſh.
 65 *Muſculous*, full of Muſcles, *adj.*
 66 *Obſcene*, filthy, ſmutty, unchaſt, *ditto.*
 67 *Obſcenity*, Ribaldry, Bawdery, *ſubſt.*
 68 *Obſcure*, dark, not clearly expreſſed, myſtical, *adja-ity*, Darkneſs, *ſubſt.*
 69 *Omnſcience*, Infinite Knowledge, *ditto.*
 70 *Omnſcient*, all-knowing *Adj.*
 71 *Oſcitancy*, -*ation*, a yawning or gaping.
 72 *Oſculation*, a Kiſſing or Embracing, *ſubſt.*
 73 *Periſcians*, Inhabitants of the Frigid Zones, whoſe Shadows turn round in 24 hours.
 74 *Preſcience*, foreknowledge, *ſub.*
 75 *Prſcilla*, a Womans Name, little *Prſca.*
 76 *Prſcillianiſts*, Hereticks, Anno 388, who denied the Trinity, &c. *ſub. plural.*
 77 *Reſcind*, to cut aſunder, diſannul, repeal.
 78 *Reſcript*, An Answer to a Letter, Petition, Return of Writ *ſub.*
 79 *Reſcus*, to deliver or ſave from Diſtreſs or Arreſt, *verb.*
 80 *Scene*, the changing of Perſons in a Stage-Play, *ſub.*
 81 *Scent*, Smell, both *ſub.* and *verb.*
 82 *Scepter*, a King's commanding Rod or Staff, one of the Badges of the Royal Dignity.
 83 *Scepticks*, a ſect of doubting Phi-

loſophers, admitting no Determination.

- 84 *Sciatica*, the Hip-Gout, a Diſeaſe.
 85 *Science*, Knowledge, Skill, *ſub.*
 86 *Sciences*, Liberal, Seven; Grammar, Logick, Rhetorick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Aſtronomy and Muſick.
 87 *Scioliſt*, a Smatterer in any kind of Knowledge.
 88 *Scion*, a Graff or young Shoot.
 89 *Scilceſter*, a Town in Northumberland.
 90 *Sciſſors*, to cut with, a pair.
 91 *Transcend*, to ſurpaſs or go beyond.
 92 *Transcendent*, extraordinary.
 93 *Transcribe*, to write or copy out from an Original, *verb.*
 94 *Transcript*, or Copy.

R U L E X.

The Sound of K. at the beginning of any Word or Syllable, is never expreſſed by k. before a. o. or u. but always with c. as Cat, Con, Cup, neither muſt the Letter k. end any common Word, without c. to ſtrengthen or quicken its Sound in all ſhort Syllables, as back, deck, pick, mock, luck; Except, (1.) when another Conſonant comes between the Vowel and k. then c. ſhould be left out, as in bank, deſk, ſilk, fork, lurk; (2.) when there is (e.) at the end, as ſpake; or, (3.) (ea.) in the middle, as ſpeak, or any other Diptong in the middle, k. is written without (c.) behind it; otherwiſe k. muſt always have (c.) to back it at the end.

N. B. K. is never written before any Conſonant but (n.) and then with ſo

much constraint, that it almost lo-
seth its sound thereby, as in the fol-
lowing

Table 18th.

- 1 **K** Nack or Toy, also, a pecu-
liar skill in any thing; to
have the *Knack* of it. *subst.*
- 2 *Knags* growing out of Harts
Horns, *plur.*
- 3 *Knap-sack, snap*, a bag at a Sol-
diers Back. Also the top of a Hill,
to break or *snap*, *Knap-weed*.
- 4 *Knarvery, -ish*, a Saxon word pro-
perly denoting a *Servant*, but now
commonly taken for a paltry, dis-
honest fellow, cheat or shark.
- 5 *Knead* dough, *verb.* *Kneading*
troughs, *plur.*
- 6 *Knee*, grass, pan, strings, *kneel*
down.
- 7 *Knell*, or Passing-Bell, *subst.*
- 8 *Knew*, did know, *verb.*
- 9 *Knick-knack*, Childrens toy.
- 10 *Knife*, chopping, cutting, Pen,
Pruning-knives.
- 11 *Knight*, Title of Honour, next
above an Esquire.
- 12 *Knighthood*, Order or Dignity of
a *Knight*.
- 13 *Knit*, in several Senses, *verb.*
- 14 *Knit-back*, Bone-set, Comfrey,
an herb.
- 15 *Knitter* of Stockings, knitting
needles.
- 16 *Knob* or Bunch, *subst.* knobby,
or full of knobs, *adj.*
- 17 *Knock-Fergus*, the Rock of Fer-
gus, an Irish Port Town, *subst.*
- 18 *Knock*, *verb.* in all senses, to
rap at the door.
- 19 *Knocker* of a Door, *subst.*
- 20 *Knoll*, a little Hill, *subst.* *Knoll*
or ring the Bell, *subst.*
- 21 *Knop*, or top of a Flower, *Gold-*
Knop, a Flower.
- 22 *Knot*, and to *Knot*, in several Sen-
ses, *subst.* and *verb.*
- 23 *Knotty*, full of *Knots*, *adj.* *Knot -*
grass, herb.

- 24 *Know*, *known*, to be acquainted
with, to have skill, to be well
versed in a business.
- 25 *Knowledge*, understanding or
skill.
- 26 *Knuckle*, or joint, *knuckle deep*.
- 27 *Knur*, or *knurl*, a knot in wood.

N. B. If the sound of (k) comes be-
fore any other Consonant, it is al-
ways expressed by (c) as chara-
cter, clear, cringe.

R U L E X I,

(X) being the sound of (ks) is
variously expressed, no less than
six several ways.

- (1.) **A**T the end of short Sylla-
bles, by *cks*, as, *backs*,
necks, *sticks*, *rocks*, *ducks*; so in
all substantive plurals, as *bricks*,
and in the Third Person singular,
of verbs, so, *mocks*, for *mocketh*.
- (2.) At the end of Syllables made
long by a Diphthong, the sound of
(x) is expressed by (ks) whether
substantive plural, as *Book*, *Books*,
or the Third Person singular of
verbs, as *breaks*, for *breaketh*,
soaks for *soaketh*.
- (3.) By (cc) in the middle of words,
where (e) or (i) followeth, as in
Table the 19th.
- (4.) By (ct) in words ending in *acti-*
on, *ecton*, *ition*, *otion*, *uction*,
and *unition*: Likewise *Sancti-*
on, a *Deeree*, *Distinction*, distin-
guishing, or putting a difference
between, shewing the several
meaning of Words and Things;
so *Affectionate*, full of *Affection*,
Dictionary, a Collection or Store-
house of Words, digested and ex-
plained in Alphabetical Order; ex-
cept these Four,
- 1 *Complexion*, the natural Constitu-
tion or Temperature of the Body,
as *Sanguin*, *ruddy*, or fresh-col-
lour'd,

four'd, *Elegant*, pale or wan;
to a well complexion'd Body.

2 *Connexion*, knitting or joining to-
gether.

3 *Crucifixion*, fastning, or nailing to
a Cross.

4 *Defluxion*, flowing down of Rheum;
or Humours.

N. B. *All other words of the like
sound, must be written with (Et)
not (x) before (ion.)*

(5.) At the end of some words the
sound of (x) must be expressed
by (Es) as *First*, These *Substan-
tives singular*, ending in (Et)
an (s) must be added to make
them Plurals.

1 *Abstracts*, abridgements, *Epi-
tomes*, short Draughts.

2 *Acts*, Deeds or Decrees.

3 *Collects*, or short Prayers.

4 *Contracts*, Bargains.

5 *Defects*, Failings.

6 *Effects*, Merchants Goods, Con-
cerns.

7 *Insects*, such kind of Creatures,
as Ants, Flies, Worms, &c.

8 *Objects*, as, Colour to the Sight,
Sound to the Hearing.

9 *Projects*, Designs; Contrivances.

10 *Sexs*, Factions; Parties, distin-
guished from Sex, Male or Fe-
male; He or She.

11 *Subjects* to a Sovereign Prince;
under others. Also the Argument
of a Discourse.

Secondly, at the end of the Third
Person singular of Verbs, where
(s) is a contraction for (eth) as
Affects for *Affecteth*, *Corrects* for
Correcteth, *Instructs* for *Instruct-
eth*.

(6.) And Lastly, in all other words,
beginning, middle or end, the
sound of (ks) must be written
with (x) except *Ecstasy*, not
Extasy, a Trance, as it is common-
ly, but corruptly written.

N. B. After (Ex) never write (s)
and seldom (cc) but in *Except*
unless, *Exceed*, *abound* or *surmount*,
Excellent, *Excess*, *Excuse*, *Excuse*
&c.

In all other words of the like sound
without (c) after (x) as *Exact*,
Execute, &c.

But before (co, cu, ci, and ch,) ha-
ving a full sound after (x) the
(cc) must be retained, as *Ex-
communicate*, *Exclaim*, *Excuse*,
Exchange. A card to stand for

Table 19th.

These written with (cc) for
(x)

1 *Accelerate*, hasten, verb.

2 *Accent*, the Tone or Mark
directing to the lifting up the
sound of any Syllable, subst.

3 *Accept*, take in good part, *Accep-
table*, adj.

4 *Acceptation*, the sense and mean-
ing of a Word.

5 *Access* or Admittance.

6 *Accessible*, ready to admit, easy
to speak to.

7 *Accession*, coming to, additional
Advantage.

8 *Accessory*, or *accessary*, partaker
in the guilt of a Crime or Fault.

9 *Accidence*, the first Instructions to
the Latin Grammar.

10 *Accident* or chance.

11 *Accidental*, casual, happening by
chance.

12 *Inaccessible*, not to be come at.

13 *Occidental*, belonging to the Oc-
cident, or the Setting of the Sun,
the West; as, *Oriental* belonging
to the Orient, or the Rising of
the Sun, the East.

14 *Succeed*, to come in the room of
another, to take place after, to go
well forward, or to be prosperous.

15 *Success*, the good or bad issue of
an Affair.

Vowel (i) when it follows a Consonant; yet is most commonly sounded obscure like (e) at the end of most Polyfyllables, as eternally, gloriously, graciously; so godly, happy, holy: But at the end of all Monofyllables, it sounds (i) sharp or clear, as by, dy, dry, ily, my, shy, thy, &c. And at the end of all Verbs of the like sound, as apply, deny, edify, multiply.

Because no Word in English must end in bare (i) therefore we formerly used to put an (e) after it, as in crie, tie, &c. But now adays (y) generally obtains to be written at the end of Words, instead of (ie) and so it very well distinguisheth (y) from (i) where the sound of (ii) meeting together in the same Word, (but in distinct Syllables) would look very odd, unless the first (i) be turned into (y) as dying not diing, &c. otherwise (y) is not generally used, when (e) or any other Vowel follows, but (i) keeps its Place, and sound, in the middle of Words as, tries or trieth. But when (s) is added at the end, (y) is better turned into (ie) as cries, armies, except the Word Eyes.

Yet generally (y) sounds like obscure (e) at the end of most Words, except Verbs and Monofyllables. But all must be written with (y) at the end for (i) whether the sound be sharp or

obscure: Except these of the obscure sound with (ey.)

Table 16th.

- 1 **A** Bbey, or Monastery, *subst.*
- 2 **A** May, in a Garden, or in the Streets, *ditto.*
- 3 **A**ttorney at Law, Letter of Attorney, *ditto.*
- 4 **E**arley, -corn, in measure, a sort of grain.
- 5 **C**himney, to convey Smoke.
- 6 **C**onfrey, or Bone-set, an Herb, *ditto.*
- 7 **G**alley, a Ship with Oars, *Galley* pot, *Galley*-flave.
- 8 **H**ackney-horse, Coach, also the Town: To *Hackney* out, or let out Horses to hire.
- 9 **H**oney, made by Bees, comb, dew moon, Suckle.
- 10 **J**ourney, Travelling by Land, also *Journey*-man, Work by the day.
- 11 **K**idneys, or Reins of the back, also *Kidney*, or French-Beans, *Kidney*-wort, herb.
- 12 **L**amprey-Eel, a Fish.
- 13 **M**eatley, a mixture of odd things.
- 14 **M**oney, Coin, *subst.* moneyed, *adj.*
- 15 **M**oneysers, Mint-men, or Coiners, *plural.*
- 16 **M**onkey, an Ape, or Baboon, *subst.*
- 17 **M**otley, or mixt-colour.
- 18 **M**urrey, a dusky, dun, or dark-brown colour.
- 19 **P**alfrey, a stately Horse with rich Trappings.
- 20 **P**arley, a talking together, to *Parley*, or come to a *Parley*, or conference, in order to surrender a Place upon Terms.
- 21 **P**arsley, a Pot-herb, *subst.*
- 22 **P**ompey, a brave Roman General.
- 23 **P**ulley, with a Cord to draw up Wares.
- 24 **T**urkey, a large Country in Asia and Europe, the Dominions of the Grand Signior. *Turkey*-Compass.

pany, Merchants, Turkey-Cock, Hen.

25 *Valley*, a Dale surrounded with Hills.

26 *Volley*, a general discharge of Musket-shot, *subst.*

N. B. And 7 or 8 more, annexed to the sixth Table foregoing.

These few following must be written with (cy) sounding (ay)

1 *Convey*, to carry or make over.

2 *Grey*, or *Gray* colour, *adj.* 2 *Sir-name*, *subst.* *Greyhound*, *aitto Grey*, a Badger or Bruck.

3 *Obey*, to be obedient, or submit, *verb.*

4 *Prey*, *verb.* to make a Prey or Booty, *subst.*

5 *Purvey*, to provide necessities, *verb.*

6 *Survey*, a general View *subst.* also to View, look about, oversee, or measure.

7 *They*, the third Person, *plural.*

8 *Trey*, or *trey point* (*i. e.*) Three at Cards or Dice.

9 *Whey*, thin Milk separated from the Curd.

N. B. All other Words ending in the like broad sound, must be written with (ay) at the end.

Table 27th.

These Words must be written with (y) from the Greek.

1 **A** *Nalysis*, explication, or untolding.

2 *Anonymous*, nameless, *adj.*

3 *Antitype*, an Example like the Pattern.

4 *Apocalypse*, Revelation, as of St. John.

5 *Apocryphal*, *adj.* belonging to.

6 *Apocrypha*, (*i. e.*) hidden, doubtful certain Books of doubtful Authority annexed to the Bible.

7 *Chrysostome*, Golden mouthed Bishop of *Bizantium*.

8 *Clyster*, an Instrument to convey a purge through the Fundament to the Guts, also, the purge it self.

9 *Elaecomphyary*, of free gift or cost *adj.*

10 *Elysian-fields*, the Paradise of the Ancient Heathens, Pleasant Places, whither they supposed the Souls to pass.

11 *Embryo*, the Child in the Mothers Womb not yet shaped; also any thing else before it comes to perfection.

12 *Empyrean*, *i. e.* fiery, *adj.* as, *Empyrean Heaven*, the highest Heaven.

13 *Etymological*, *adj.* belonging to

14 *Etymology*, *subst.* Derivation of Words from their Original.

15 *Gymnasticks*, Books treating of Exercises (of Body and Mind.)

16 *Gymnosophists*, Indian Philosophers of a naked and solitary Living.

17 *Gyration*, the fetching of a large compass, a wheeling about, dizzying, from

18 *Gyre*, a Circuit, compass or Carrier; the bound or end of a Course or Race, also a Trance, Dump or Fit.

19 *Halcyon*, a Kings-Fisher, a Bird, which (in calm Weather) builds and breeds on the Sea-shore, hence, *Halcyon days*, or peaceable times.

20 *Hyacinth*, or *Jacinth*, a precious Stone of a Waterish colour, also the Purple Flower Crowtoes.

21 *Hybernal*, belonging to Winter.

22 *Hyara*, a monstrous Serpent with a great many Heads, who, when Her-

en, doubt-
doubtful
e Bible.
mouthed

to convey
undament
punge it

ift or coft

life of the
nt Places,
the Souls

the Mo-
fhaped;
it comes

f. as, Em-
heit Hea-

nging to
vation of
al.

earing of
(Mind.)
Philoso-
solitary

of a large
out, diz-

mpafs or
end of a
Trance,

r, a Bird,
er) builds
ea-shore,
peaceable

precious
our, alfo
roes.

Winter.
pent with
no, when
Her-

Hercules had cut off one, there came up two in the room.

23 *Hydragogues*, Medicines to draw forth Water out of *Hydropical* Parts.

24 *Hydragogy*, a Conveyance of Water by Furrows and Trenches.

25 *Hydrargyrous*, belonging to Quick-silver.

26 *Hydraulicks*, Musical Water-Works.

27 *Hydrageon*, a Purge against watery Humours.

28 *Hydrographer*, one skilled in

29 *Hydrography*, a Description of Waters, or the Art of making Sea-Charts.

30 *Hydromancer*, one that useth

31 *Hydromancy*, Divination by Water, or raising Spirits in the Water.

32 *Hydromel*, Metheglin, a Drink of Water and Honey.

33 *Hydropical*, belonging or subject to the Dropsy.

34 *Hydroscope*, a modern Instrument to discern the watery volatile Streams in the Air.

35 *Hyemal*, Winterly.

36 *Hyena*, a very subtil ravenous Beast like a Wolf, with a Main, and long Hairs all over the Body, which counterfeits Man's Voice to destroy the living, and roots up Graves to prey upon the dead.

37 *Hygiastick*, tending to the Preservation of Health.

38 *Hymen*, the feigned God of Marriage; also a Nuptial or Wedding Song.

39 *Hymn*, or Spiritual Song.

40 *Hyperbolical*, spoken by way of an

41 *Hyperbole*, an Expression beyond the Truth, either in Excess or Diminution,

42 *Hyphen*, a Note or Mark of Connexion or Union, the flat Stroke or short Draw-line between two Words or Syllables.

43 *Hypocondriack*, Distempers proceeding from a Windy Melancholy;

ly; so called from their Seat in the

44 *Hypocondria*, (*i.e.*) the sides of the upper part of the Belly, about the short Ribs.

45 *Hypocrisy*, Dissimulation, Knavery, clothed with the shew of Religion.

46 *Hypocrite*, an Actor in a Play; also a Disssembler or Counterfeit.

47 *Hypostatical*, Union or Christ's humane nature with his divine Person.

48 *Hypothetical*, conditional, belonging to.

49 *Hypothesis*, a Supposition, upon which an Argument or Dispute is grounded.

50 *Hyssop*, an Herb.

51 *Hysterical*, Passions, Fits of the Mother.

52 *Hysteron Proteron*, (*first last*), a Speaking or Writing preposterously, putting the Cart before the Horse.

53 *Labyrinth*, or Maze, made with so many Windings and Turnings, that one cannot easily get out without a Guide or Clue for Direction; also any intricate Business.

54 *Lycanthropy*, a melancholy Frenzy, causing a Man to think himself a Wolf, and avoid the Company of Men.

55 *Lyceum*, a famous School of *Aristotle's*, near *Athens*; and another of *Cicero's*, at his Mannour of *Tusculum*.

56 *Lycomedes*, King of the Island *Seyrus*, among whose Daughters *Achilles* lived in Woman's Apparel, to keep himself from the Trojan Wars.

57 *Lycargus*, King of *Sparta*, having made many good Laws, resigned the Crown to his Nephew, and killed himself; Also a King of *Thrace*, who rooted up the Vines to keep his People sober.

58 *Lydia*, a Woman's Name, from the

- the Country *Lydia*, a Kingdom in *Asia* the *Leis*. *Lydian Musick*, doleful. *Lydian Spinsler*, a Spider.
- 59 *Lymphatick*, distracted, by seeing (as it were) a Nymph in the Water.
- 60 *Lyn-Regis*, a great Town in *Norfolk*.
- 61 *Lynx*, a spotted Beast like a Wolf, very quick Sighted.
- 62 *Lynceus*, a quick-sighted Argonaut, reported to see the New Moon at her Change; to see through Stone Walls, &c.
- 63 *Lynceus*, a City of *Rhodes*, famous for Sacrifices to *Hercules*.
- 64 *Lyons*, a City in *France*.
- 65 *Lypothymy*, a Swooning or Fainting away, by the falling of the Vital Spirits.
- 66 *Lyrick*, belonging to an Harp, *adj.* as *Lyrick Verses*, that were sung to that Instrument. *Lyrick Poet*, as *Pindar*, *Horace*.
- 67 *Lysander*, a *Lacedemonian*, who beat the *Athenians*.
- 68 *Lyrick*, one that sings to, or plays on the Harp.
- 69 *Lysimachus*, one of *Alexander's* Captains.
- 70 *Martyrs*, (*i. e.*) Witnesses, sealing the Truth of Christianity with their Blood.
- 71 *Martyred*, that hath suffered Martyrdom.
- 72 *Martyrology*, Discourse, Book of Martyrs.
- 73 *Metonymy*, changing of Names, a Figure in *Rhetorick*, when the Cause is put for the Effect, the Subject for the Adjunct; and on the contrary.
- 74 *Monosyllable*, a Word of one Syllable.
- 75 *Myriad*, Ten thousand in number.
- 76 *Myriarch*, a Captain of 10000.
- 77 *Myrmidons*, *Thessalians*, that went with *Achilles* to *Troy*.
- 78 *Myrcalanas*, *Egyptian* Nuts or Acorns, of five kinds, viz. *Belverick*, *Chebule*, *Citrine*, *Emblack*, and *Indian*.
- 79 *Myrrh*, an *Arabian* Gum.
- 80 *Myrtle*, a low, tender, fragrant Tree or Shrub, sacred to *Venus*, worn Garlandwise, by those that triumphed after Victories obtained without Slaughter of Men. *Myrtle Grove*, -wine.
- 81 *Myria*, part of *Asia* the *Leis*.
- 82 *Mythagogue*, he that interprets *Mysterie*, that hath the keeping of Church-Relicks, and shewing them to Strangers.
- 83 *Mysterious*, full of *Mystery*.
- 84 *Mystery*, or great Secret, especially in *Religion* or *Trade*.
- 85 *Mystical*, hidden, secret.
- 86 *Mythologist*, one skilled in
- 87 *Mythology*, explaining of Fables, or Poetical Fictions.
- 88 *Nymphal*, belonging to
- 89 *Nymphs*, or *Fairies*, among the ancient Heathens, were certain *Virgin Goddesses*, some belonging to Rivers and Springs, and others to Woods and Hills; also a Lady or Bride.
- 90 *Olympiad*, the Space of five Years, a famous Account of Time, among the ancient *Grecians*. The first *Olympiad* happen'd *Ann. Mund.* 3174. and this way of Reckoning took its Rise from the
- 91 *Olympick-Games*, instituted by *Hercules* in Honour of *Jupiter Olympus*, near *Olympia* in *Greece*: These Games were continued with great Solemnity, for five days, in five kinds of Exercises, viz. *Leaping*, *Running*, *Wrestling*, *Quoiting*, and *Whorleballs*: The Names of the Conquerors were on publick Record; but the Prize they won was only a Garland of Olive-Branches.
- 92 *Olympus*, a high Hill in *Thessaly* used (by the Poets) for Heaven's

Onyx, a precious Stone of the Colour of a Man's Nail, *ditt.*
 Oxycrate, a poor Persian Drink, of Water and a little Vinegar.
 Oxymer, a Syrup, of Vinegar and Honey.
 Panegyrick, an Oration in Praise of great Personages.
 Paralytick, -al, sick of the Palsy, *adj.*
 Paranymp, a Bride-man, -maid; also he that makes a Speech in Praise of those that are commencing Doctors, &c. *sub.*
 Paroxysme, a fit of a Disease, *ditt.*
 Phthisick, a Consumption or Cough of the Lungs, *sub.* Phthisical, *adj.* short winded.
 Polycrates, a Tyrant of Samos, who found a Ring (let fall into the Sea the day before) in the Belly of a Fish.
 Polygamy, the having of many Wives at the same time.
 Polygarchy, a Government by many.
 Polyglot, of many Languages.
 Polygone, a Figure of many Corners.
 Polygony, the Herb Knotgrass.
 Polygraphy, Writing in divers manners.
 Polyhymnia, one of the Nine Muses, or feigned Goddesses of Musick and Poetry, and the Patronesses of Learning: Their Names are, Calliope, Clio, Erato, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Euterpe, Polyhymnia, Urania.
 Polyphemus, a Giant with one Eye, which Ulysses put out.
 Polyphon, a musical Instrument with many Strings, and great Variety of Sounds.
 Polypus, the Fish Pourcontrol, or many Feet; also a Distemper in the Nose, called *Noli me tangere*, or touch me not.
 Polysyllable, -bical, having many Syllables.

113 Porphyry, a kind of reddish Marble, finely streaked with white Veins, of which is made the Porphyry Chair wherein the Pope is inaugurated.
 114 Pygarg, a wild Beast like a Fallow Deer.
 115 Pygmies, fabulous People, mountainous Indian Dwarfs, said to be but from one to three Cubits high, and to have continual War with the Cranes; their Women have Children at five years of Age, and are counted old at eight.
 116 Pyramidal, -ical, in Form of a Pyramid, Egyptian vast Buildings, like Spire-Steeple, still to be seen, one of them 600 Foot high.
 117 Pyrenean Hills, dividing France and Spain.
 118 Pyromancy, Divination by Fire, *sub.*
 119 Pyroticks, Burning Medicines, *adj. plur.*
 120 Pythagorean Philosophers, who maintained a Metempsychosis, or the Passing of Souls from one Body to another.
 121 Pythean Games, in Honour of Apollo, who slew Python, a monstrous Serpent.
 122 Python, a Propheying Spirit, and one posselt therewith, *sub.*
 123 Pythones, a she Python, or Prophetess, *ditt.*
 124 Pythonisme, the Art of Propheying by a Devilish Spirit, *ditt.*
 125 Rhythme, Metre, Harmony, &c. *ditt.*
 126 Satyrical, *adj.* belonging to a
 127 Satyr, an invective Poem, inveighing against Vice, and vicious Persons, *sub.*
 128 Satyrion, Ragwort, *ditt.*
 129 Satyrs, hairy Monsters, like horned Men, with Goats Feet, and whisking Tails, said to dwell in Woods and Desarts; Emblems of Insolence and Lasciviousness.
 130 Strygian-lake, hellish, *adj.* belonging

- longing to
- 131 *Styx*, a poisonous Fountain of *Arcadia*, feign'd to be a River in Hell, *subst.*
- 132 *Style*, a manner of Expression, or an account of *time*. New *Style*, ten Days before the Old. Also the Needle of a Dial, *ditt.* Likewise to *Style*, Call, Name or Form, *verb.*
- 133 *Styptick-cal*, astringent, of a binding nature, as *Styptick Powder*, or Water that stancheth the Blood.
- 134 *Sybarites*, a very effeminate and luxurious People of *Sybaris* a Town of *Calabria*, in *Italy*.
- 135 *Sybilline*, *adj.* belonging to the
- 136 *Sybils*, Ten Heathen Women, who, (they say) prophesy'd of Christ, *Sybil*, (*i. e.*) Divine Doctrine or Counsel.
- 137 *Sybillianists*, a heathen Nick-name for Christians, *plur.*
- 138 *Sycamore*, *mine*, Tree, between a Fig and a Mulberry; whose Fruit, (like a wild Seedless Fig) grows on the body of the Tree.
- 139 *Sycophantize*, to play the *Sycophant*, Parasite, or Flatterer.
- 140 *Syder*, a Drink made of Apples.
- 141 *Syderation*, a Blasting, or Tree-plague; Also the benumbing of a Limb, Planet-struck.
- 142 *Sylla*, a famous Roman General, and Dictator,
- 143 *Syllabary*, a Book treating of Syllables.
- 144 *Syllabical*, *adj.* belonging to, or consisting of a *Syllable* (*i. e.*) a compleat sound, formed of one or more Letters.
- 145 *Syllogistical*, *adj.* belonging to a
- 146 *Syllogisme*, a Logical way of arguing, or a conclusion drawn from two premisses, *viz.* The Proposition or Major, and the Assumption or Minor.
- 147 *Sylvanus*, the feigned God of Woods.
- 148 *Symbole*, a Sign or Badge, nizance, Token, Motto, or vice; a secret Note or Sense, a shot (in paying) also Creed.
- 149 *Symbolize*, to represent by boles or signs, as an Eye symbolizeth Vigilancy, or Provide also to concur in opinion, humour, to join purposes, *verb.*
- 150 *Symmetry*, a due proportion or uniformity of each part in respect of the whole.
- 151 *Sympathetical*, or *Sympathy*, that partakes of a
- 152 *Sympathy*, (*i. e.*) fellowship; the natural agreement of things, a conformity in Passions or Affections.
- 153 *Symphony*, a melodious harmony or consent, a musical sort.
- 154 *Symptomatical*, *adj.* belonging to a
- 155 *Symprome*, a sign, accident or effect of a Disease, a token covering what the distemper
- 156 *Synagogue*, a Congregation Religious Assembly among Jews: Also the place where they meet, *subst.*
- 157 *Synchronical*, contemporary, living at the same time, *adj.*
- 158 *Syncope*, a sudden decay of Spirits.
- 159 *Syndick*, a Censor or Comptroller; also *Syndykes* of Geneva, Four chief of their 200 Compt-council-men.
- 160 *Synechdoche*, the putting a part for the whole, and on the contrary.
- 161 *Synod*, a Convocation, Council or Assembly of Clergy-men.
- 162 *Synodal*, a Duty formerly imposed by the inferiour Clergy to a Bishop or Arch-Deacon, at Easter Visitation.

R U L E XVI.

The improper Dipthong (ea) is sounded four several ways.

First, like (a) long in these Four, viz.

(1) **B**ear, *subst.* a Wild Beast; **B**ear, *verb.* in several Senses, as to carry, suffer, bring forth, support; to fundry Herbs, as Bears-Breech, Ears-Foot, -Garlick, -Wort; likewise good abearing, or good behaviour.

(2) **S**wear to take an Oath, or give one his Oath, *verb.*

(3) **T**ear, *ditt.* to rend in pieces, to rant and roar, *tearing* fine Lads or Gallant.

(4) **W**ear, *ditt.* to wear any thing fit to be worn; to wear out.

Secondly, the improper Dipthong (ea) is sounded like (a) short in these Three, viz.

(1) **H**earken, listen, or give ear to.

(2) **H**ear, a noble part in the body, with its Derivatives, viz. (*ed, en, ty, ly, less, ness.*)

1 **H**earten up, to animate, encourage, *verb.*

2 **H**earty, cordial, sincere, lusty, *adj.*

3 **H**eartily, cordially, sincerely, *particle.*

4 **H**eartiness, sincerity, *subst.*

5 **H**earless, cowardly, *adj.*

6 **H**earlessness, being out of Heart, *subst.*

And with its Compounds, viz.

1 **H**eart-burning, a dislike or a grudge.

2 **H**earts-ease, or Content, also an Herb.

3 **H**eart-strings, plur. *subst.*

4 **F**aint-hearted, cowardly, *adj.*

5 **H**ard-hearted, or cruel, *ditt.*

6 **L**ight-hearted, chearful, merry, *ditt.*

7 **S**tout-hearted, courageous, *ditt.*

8 **S**wet-

Synonymous, of the same name and signification, *adj.*

Synopsis, a short View, *subst.*

Syntax, agreement, joining of words into sentences.

Syntectical, belonging to, *adj.*

Synteresis, the pure part of the conscience, accusing or excusing.

Synthetical, *adj.* belonging to,

Synthesis, an agreement in sense.

Syracuse, a City in Sicily.

Syren, a Mermaid, *subst.*

Syria, part of Asia, *ditto.*

Syriack Language, *ditto.*

Syrian, belonging to Syria, *ditt.*

Syrophœnician, *adj.* belonging to

Syrophœnicia, a Country.

Syrtes, African Quick-sands, *plural.*

Syrup, a decoction of juices and Sugar, boiled to a consistence.

Systematical, *adj.* belonging to a

Systeme, the body of any Art or Science, *subst.*

1 *Sysiole*, a contraction, *ditt.*

2 *Syringe*, a Surgeons squirt,

3 *Tympany*, hard swelling of the Belly with Wind, &c.

4 *Typical*, *adj.* belonging to a

5 *Type*, Example, Figure or Shadow of a thing, *subst.*

6 *Typographical*, belonging to *adj.*

7 *Typography*, the Art or Printing.

8 *Tyrannical*, acting like a Tyrant, imperious, cruel; to *Tyrannize*, oppress.

9 *Tyrconel*, an Irish County, *subst.*

10 *Tyrian*, *adj.* belonging to

11 *Tyre*, a City of Phœnicia, *subst.*

12 *Tyrhine*, or *Tyrian*, *adj.* of purple.

13 *Tyro*, a fresh water Soldier.

14 *Tyrocity*, an Apprenticeship.

15 *Tyrol*, part of Austria.

8 Sweet-heart, or Lover, *subst.*

(3) Hearth for the Fire; so *Hearth-monsy*, or *Chimney-money*, now abolished.

Thirdly, this improper Diphthong (ea) is sounded like (e) short in this ensuing

Table. 28th.

Where (ea) sounds (e) short; as, in these,

- 1 Already, before-hand, *particle.*
- 2 Beard, of Man or Beast, *Beardless*, without a Beard; Also *Beards*, prickles on the Ears of Corn.
- 3 Bearn, an old word for Child.
- 4 Bread, for Food, Bakers Bread-corn.
- 5 Breadth, or width of a thing.
- 6 Breakfast, the meal before dinner.
- 7 Breast, plate, work, *subst.*
- 8 Breathe, we breathe.
- 9 Clearse, to make clean, *verb.*
- 10 Dead, from to die. *Deaden*, or make Dead, *Deadly*, causing Death. *Deadness*, *Herb.*
- 11 Dearth, Famine, *subst.*
- 12 Dread, *subst. adj. and verb.* great fear. to *Dread*, or be afraid of, our dread Sovereign, - ful
- 13 Dreamt, or did Dream, *verb.*
- 14 Earl, a Nobleman, his *Earldom*.
- 15 Early, betimes, *particle.*
- 16 Earnest, serious, diligent. *Earn*, to get, *nest*, Earnest-Money given to bind a Bargain.
- 17 Earth, Ground or Land, *subst.* with its Derivatives and Compounds.
- 18 Earthen, made of Earth, *adj.*
- 19 Earthing of Trees or Plants, *verb.*
- 20 Earthly, belongeth to the Earth, *adj.*
- 21 Earthly-minded, - nefs, *subst.*
- 22 Earthy-smells, *adj.*
- 23 Earth-apple-nut-quake, worm, so *Fallers*, - *Potters-Earth*.
- 24 Earth, or go under ground, as Foxes do.

25 Endeavour, *subst. and verb.*, assay or attempt.

26 Feather, of a Bird or Fowl with its Derivatives and Compounds; also to *Feather* ones new *Feather-bed*, *Prince's Feather*.

27 Head, and to head in all senses *subst. and verb.* with its derivatives and compounds.

28 Head-ach, or pain in the head, *subst.*

29 Head-band, for a Book, *ditt.*

30 Headborough, or Countable, *ant.*

31 Head-land, that lies a cross unplowed Lands.

32 Head-men of a City, *plur.*

33 Headpiece in several senses, *subst.*

34 Headstall of a Bridle, *ditt.*

35 Headiness or rashness, *ditt.*

36 Headless, or without a head, *adj.*

37 Headlong, with the Head foremost, *ditt.*

38 Headsmen, or Executioners that beheads a Malefactor.

39 Headstrong, unruly, refractory, *adj.*

40 Heady, obstinate, apt to fly up into the Head.

41 Health, a good disposition of body, *subst.*

42 Healthful, or wholesome, *adj.*

43 Healthy, that enjoys health, *ditt.*

44 Heard, or did hear, *verb.*

45 Hearse, or litter to carry a Corps, *subst.*

46 Heaven, the Firmament, or Mansion of Blessed Spirits, *subst.* *Heavenly*, *adj.*

47 Heavy, *adj.* weighty, sad, dull; - nefs, *subst.*

48 Jealous, mistrustful, suspicious, *adj.*

49 Jealousy, suspicion, *subst.*

50 Jeat, Black Amber, or solid Bitumen.

51 Leacherous, *adj.* given to

52 Leachery, Lustfulness, *subst.*

53 Lead, a Metal, *ditt.* To lead; or do over with lead, *verb.*

54 Leaden.

- and verb,
rd or Fow
es and Cor
ther ones ne
s Feather.
t in all ten
th its deriv
s.
in the lea
Book, ditt.
nitable, and
es a cross u
y, plur.
enses, subst.
e, ditt.
ls, ditt.
a head, adj.
Head fore
utioner that
refractory.
or to fly up
osition of bo
ome, adj.
health, ditt.
verb.
arry a Corps,
ent, or Man
icks, subst.
, sad, dull;
suspicious,
subst.
or solid
n to
subst.
To lead; or
verb.
54 Leaden,
- 4 *Leaden*, adj. made of *Lead*.
5 *Leads* of a House, plur. *subst.*
6 *Learn*, verb. to attain the know-
ledge of a thing. *Learnt*, *Learn-*
er -ing.
7 *Leather*, made of the Skins of
Beasts, *subst.*
8 *Leathern*, made of *Leather*, *adj.*
9 *Leaven*, to mingle with Dough,
subst.
10 *Leaven*, verb. to put in *Leaven*.
11 *Meadow-ground*, rich pasture,
subst.
12 *Meant*, did mean, *verb.*
13 *Measure*, proportion, or quanti-
ty of things *measured*, *subst.* Also
to *Measure*, *verb.*
14 *Measures*, purposes or designs,
plur. *subst.*
15 *Pearch*, a fresh water fish, *subst.*
Also a rod or pole. a Land mea-
sure, commonly of 16 Foot and
an half, of which 40 in length,
and 4 in breadth, make an Acre
of ground or Land: Also to *pearch*,
verb. to light upon, as Birds do.
16 *Pearl*, a Gem, or Jewel, bred
in certain shell-fish.
17 *Peasant*, a Country-man, *subst.*
18 *Pheasant*, Pout or young *Phea-*
sant.
19 *Pleasant*, delightful, merry, witty
adj.
20 *Pleasure*, Content, Satisfaction,
subst. To do one a *pleasure*, or
gratify him. *verb.*
21 *Read*, or did read, *verb.* a well
read man.
22 *Reading*, the chief Town in Berk-
shire.
23 *Ready* at hand, prepared, present,
willing.
24 *Realm*, or Kingdom, *subst.*
25 *Rehearse*, to tell, relate, repeat,
verb.
26 *Seamstress*, a Woman that sows
linen.
27 *Searce*, - a fine Sieve, *subst.*
28 *Search*, enquiry, *subst.* to *search*
into, - out.
29 *Sheard*, a broken piece of an
Earthen pot

- 30 *Shread*, or shred of Cloth or Stuff
subst. Also to cut small, *verb.*
31 *Spread*, abroad, scatter, lay open,
divulge.
32 *Stead*, in his *stead*, room, place.
33 *Steady*, firm, constant, sure, *fast*.
34 *Stealth*, to do any thing slyly, or
by stealth.
35 *Sweaty*, or full of *Sweat*, *adj.*
36 *Thread*, in cloth, linen or Wool-
len, *subst.* to *thread* a needle, *verb.*
Thread-bare, quite worn out, *adj.*
37 *Threaten*, *verb.* *Threats*, or me-
naces, plur.
38 *Treacherous*, full of *Treachery*.
perfidiousness, or unfaithfulness.
39 *Tread*, go, or set foot to the
ground, to stamp or trample up-
on.
40 *Treadle* of a Weavers beam.
41 *Treadies* or Excrements of sheep.
42 *Treasure*, abundance of riches.
Wealth or precious things; a stock
or Money, *subst.* to *treasure* or
heap up riches, *verb.*
43 *Treasury*, or *Treasure-house*,
where Treasures are kept.
44 *Wealthy*, abounding in *wealth* or
riches. Commonwealth or State,
a popular Government in oppo-
sition to Monarchy.
45 *Weather*, or disposition of the
Weathercock or Vane, that points
out from what corner the Wind
blows. *Weather-gage* at Sea, or
the advantage of the Wind, *Wear-*
ther-glass, *Weather-wise*, *Weather*
Mutton, or a gilt Ram. Also
to *weather*, double or pass by a
Cape or Point of Land, a Sea
term.

Fourthly, the improper Diphthong
(ea) is founded (ee) or (e)
long in these.

Table 29th.

- 1 *Appeal* from an inferior to a
higher Court, both *subst.* and
verb.
2 *Appear*, to present ones self, or be
K. 17

- in sight, to make ones appearance.
verb.
3. *Appease*, to pacify or quiet, *ditt.*
4. *Arrearage*, *Arrears*, a Debt remaining on an old Accompt.
5. *Beach*, a shore or point of Land jutting into the Sea, *subst.*
6. *Beaconage*, or Money to maintain a
7. *Beacon*, a signal by fire set up on high, to give warning of an Invasion.
8. *Bead of a Necklace*. *Glast-bead-Cuffs.*
9. *Bead-Roll*, a list of those that use to be prayed for, *subst.*
10. *Beadle*, an Officer in a Corporation, Parish, Company, &c.
11. *Beagle*, a sort of Hound or hunting Dog.
12. *Beak*, the crooked upper part of a Hawks Bill; also the *Beak* of a Ship.
13. *Beaker*, a kind of Drinking Cup.
14. *Beam* of Timber, *Sun-beams.*
15. *Bean*, a sort of Pulse, French, Kidney Scarlet-Beans, *subst.*
16. *Beast-brute*, *beastliness*, *ditt.*
17. *Beat*, bang, knock, strike, *verb.*
18. *Beaver*, an Amphibious creature like an Otter, that lives both on Land and Water, of whose Fur are made the best *Beaver* Hats.
19. *Be-cogge*, -guer, to besiege.
20. *Beneath*, below, *particle.*
21. *Bequeath*, to leave by Will, *verb.*
22. *Bereave*, to deprive, *ditt.*
23. *Besmeer*, or daub over, *ditt.*
24. *Bleach*, to whiten linen in the Sun.
25. *Bleak* or *Blea*, a sort of Fish.
26. *Blear-Eyed*, that has Waterish Eyes.
27. *Bleat*, *verb.* to cry like a Goat or Sheep.
28. *Breach*, Rupture or Violation, *subst.*
29. *Break*, *verb.* in all senses.
30. *Bream*, a sort of Fish, *subst.*
31. *Breathe*, or take *breath*, *verb.*
32. *Cheap*, of a low price, *dog-c heap*
33. *Cheapen*, or beat down the price *verb.*
34. *Chear*, good fare, gladness, *subst.* Also to *cheer* up, encourage, hearten, *verb.*
35. *Cheerful*, *adj.* lively, pleasant-ness.
36. *Cheary*, or somewhat cheerful, *adj.*
37. *Cheat*, Impostor, *subst.* Also to *Cozen* or defraud, *verb.*
38. *Clean*, pure, neat, *adj.*
39. *Clear*, *adj.* and to *clear*, *verb.* in all senses.
40. *Cleave*, *verb.* cut, divide, stick to.
41. *Compleat*, or complete, perfect, *adj.*
42. *Conceal*, to keep close, *verb.*
43. *Congel*, freeze, condense, thicken, or grow thick as Ice doth, *ditt.*
44. *Creak*, when the door makes a noise.
45. *Cream*, of Milk, *Cream-cheese.*
46. *Crease*, pleat or fold, *subst.* and *verb.*
47. *Deacon*, Minister, servant, a Church-Officer, (looking anciently to the poor) now also Reading in the Church.
48. *Deaf*, that cannot hear, *adj.*
49. *Deafen*, to make deaf, *verb.*
50. *Deal*, *verb.* to distribute, or Trade, also *Deal* or Fir, Timber, Wood, Boards, a great *deal*, very much.
51. *Dean* of a Cathedral or Collegiate Church, who presides over Ten Canons.
52. *Deanry*, the Jurisdiction of a Dean, *subst.*
53. *Dear*, as to price or affection, *adj.*
54. *Decease*, or Death, *subst.*
55. *Decrease*, to grow less, decay, *verb.* the decrease or wane of the Moon, *subst.*
56. *Defeat*, *subst.* and *verb.* in several senses.
57. *Demean*, or behave ones self, *verb.*

- wa the price
 adness, *subst.*
 ourage, hear
 ly, pleasant
 hat cheartful
 Also to Co
 dj.
 clear, *verb.*
 ride, stick to
 ere, perfect
 e, *verb.*
 dense, thick
 as Ice doth
 or makes a
 am-cheese.
 , *subst.* and
 servant, a
 king and
 also Read
 ar, *adj.*
 st, *verb.*
 tribute, or
 ir, Timber
 deal, very
 or Colle
 slides over
 ion of a
 affection,
 .
 fs, decay
 wane of
 b, in feve
 self, *verb.*
 Demeanour
- 8 Demeanour, or Conduct, *subst.*
 9 Disease, Distemper, *subst.*
 10 Displease, discontent or offend, *verb.*
 11 Each of them, either of the Two.
 12 Eager, sharp, earnest, tart, fowre, *adj.*
 13 Eagle, a Bird of Prey, *subst.*
 14 Eaglet, or young Eagle, *ditt.*
 15 Eam, or yean, to bring forth Lambs.
 16 Ear to hear, also to shoot out ears, as Corn does. Ear-ring, wax.
 17 Earwig, an Insect, *subst.*
 18 Ease, Rest, Leisure, *subst.* to Ease, or give Ease.
 19 Easel, a Painters Frame for his Cloth.
 20 Easement, or Easing, *subst.*
 21 Easterly-wind, Easterly, Eastern.
 22 Eastward, towards the East.
 23 Easy, to be done, gentle, good natured.
 24 Easter, the Christian Pasover in remembrance of Christ's Resurrection.
 25 Easterling (Money) sterling. current, pure, coined by the Easterlings, inhabiting the Eastern parts.
 26 Eastmeath, a County in Ireland, containing 18 Baronies.
 27 Eat, teed, *verb.*
 28 Eaton, above 20 Towns in several Counties.
 29 Eaves of an House, *plurl. subst.* Eaves droppers. one that listens or hearkens under the Windows, or House-Eaves, or at Doors.
 30 Extream, or Extreme, utmost, very great.
 31 Fealty, the Tenants Oath of Fidelity (at his admittance) of being true to his Landlord.
 32 Fear, awe, dread, fright, *subst.* To Fear, or be afraid, *verb.*
 33 Fearful, Timorous -ness, *subst. less. adj.*
 34 Feasible, that may be done.
- 85 Feast, or Banquet, *subst.* to feast *verb.*
 86 Feat, finical, odd, *adj.* Feat, Exploit, *subst.*
 87 Feature, or lineament of the Face, *ditt.*
 88 Fever, or Ague, *ditt.*
 89 Flea, an insect, Fleabane-wort.
 90 Fleabitten, colour of an Horse.
 91 Fleam, an instrument to let Horses blood.
 92 Freak, Whimsy, Conceit, *subst.*
 93 Freakish, full of Freaks, *adj.*
 94 Gear, or Geer, Stuff or Furniture, *subst.*
 95 Glead, or Glead a sort of Kite, *ditt.*
 96 Gleam, or ray of Light, *ditt.*
 97 Glean or lease Corn, *verb.*
 98 Glear, or Glair, the white of an Egg, *subst.* To Glear, or do over with glear, *verb.*
 99 Grease, fat, *subst.* to grease or dawb with grease, *verb.* Greasy, *adj.*
 100 Great, big, huge, large, mighty, powerful.
 101 Greaten, or make great, *verb.*
 102 Greaves, an Armour for the Legs.
 103 Heal, to cure, *verb.*
 104 Heap, *subst.* to heap up, *verb.*
 105 Hear, *verb.* in all Senses.
 106 Heat of the Fire, *subst.* to heat, or make hot.
 107 Heath, a shrub. *subst.* or a Common.
 108 Heathen, Gentile or Infidel, -ish, *adj.*
 109 Heave, to lift up, or swell, as dough doth.
 110 Heave-offerings, first-fruits paid to the Jewish Priests, *plural.*
 111 Impeach, to accuse another, as guilty of the same crime with ones self, *verb.*
 112 Implead, to sue one at Law. *ditt.*
 113 Increase, *subst.* more in number, to augment, wax bigger, *verb.*

- 114 *Indear*, to render one beloved, *verb.*
 115 *Indearment*, great cause of Affection, *subst.*
 116 *Indearour*, *en*, *subst.* and *verb.* Attempt.
 117 *Intreat* or beseech, *verb.* Intreaty, *subst.*
 118 *Knead* dough, *verb.* Kneading trough, *subst.*
 119 *Leash*, or *Horse-leash*, or *Horse-Doctor*, *ditt.*
 120 *Lead*, or *Conduct*, *verb.* Ring-leader, or head of a party, *subst.*
 121 *Leaf* of a Tree, Plant, &c. *subst.* Book, Gold.
 122 *League*, Covenant, Agreement: Also the space of Three Miles. *French League*, about Two Miles and a half; *Spanish League*, more than Three Miles.
 123 *Leak*, *subst.* and *verb.* to spring a Leak (*i. e.*) to take in water as a Ship does.
 124 *Leaky*, full of Leaks, *adj.*
 125 *Leam* or *Leash*; a line to hold a dog, or Hawk in, *subst.*
 126 *Lean*, barren, scraggy, slender, *adj.*
 127 *Lean*, bend, incline, *verb.*
 128 *Leap*, or jump, both *subst.* and *verb.*
 129 *Leap-year*, or *Bissextile*, every fourth Year, when *February* hath 29 Days; and *St. Matthias* removes from the 24th. to the 25th. day.
 130 *Lease*, a letting or demising of Lands or Tenements to another (for term of Years or Life) for a Rent therein reserved.
 131 *Lease-Parole*, or Lease made by word of Mouth, *subst.*
 132 *Leassee* to whom the Lease is made.
 133 *Leasor*, he that lets it.
 134 *Leash* of Hares, Hounds.
 135 *Least*, the superlative degree of little less - *least*, *adj.*
 136 *Leave*, Licence or Permission, *subst.* also to leave, let alone, forsake, give over, *verb.*
 137 *Leaver*, a bar to lift and bear Timber.
 138 *Leaves*, the plural, of *Leaf*.
 139 *Meacock*, an uxorious Man, that is over fond of his Wife, *subst.*
 140 *Mead*, a drink made of Honey and Water.
 141 *Meadsweet*, or *Meadowsweet*, herb.
 142 *Meagre*, lean, *adj.*
 143 *Meal*, or repast; also flower of Corn.
 144 *Mealman*, or seller of Meal and Flower, *Meal-tub*, Sieve, Worm.
 145 *Mealy*, like *Meal*, full of *Meal*, *adj.*
 146 *Mealy-mouthed*, over-bastful, that is afraid to declare his Mind.
 147 *Mean*, the middle between two Extremes, *subst.* *Mean*, low, poor, *adj.* *Mean*, intend, purpose, understand, signify, *verb.*: In the *mean* time, *particle*.
 148 *Means*, ways, method; also an Estate.
 149 *Mear*, or balk in a field, that parts one Mans Land from another: *Mear-stone* set up for a Boundary.
 150 *Mease*, a measure of 500 Her-rings.
 151 *Meash* for a Horse.
 152 *Measles*, a Disease somewhat like the Small Pox; or *Meazels*: a Meazled Hog.
 153 *Meath*, a Province in *Ireland*.
 154 *Meat*, food.
 155 *Neal*, *verb.* to harden Glass, &c.
 156 *Neap-tide*, in opposition to *Spring-tide*.
 157 *Near* at hand, *particle*. A near Man, saving or frugal, *adj.*
 158 *Neat*, spruce, cleanly, comely, *ditt.* *Neat*, Ox, Cow or Steer. So *Neat-herd-house*, *Neats-feet*, *Leather*, *Tongue*.
 159 *Peacock-hen*, a sort of fine feather'd Fowl.
 160 *Peace*, concord, rest, quietness, silence.

161 *Peace*
 162 *Peack*
 a Nut-
Peach
 163 *Peas*,
 a Hill;
Peaking
 ry look
 164 *Peal*,
 ringing
 165 *Peas*
ditto.
 166 *Peas*
ditto.
 167 *Pease*
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 168 *Peat*,
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 169 *Plea*,
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- 161 *Peaceable*, quiet, *adj.* -ness, *subst.*
 162 *Peach*, a fruit, several sorts, as a *Nut-Peach*, a *Quince* or *yellow Peach-tree*.
 163 *Peak*, a sharp point, or top of a Hill; the *Peak* of a *Coit*; a *Peaking-fellow*, one that hath a forry look.
 164 *Peal*, or noise of Bells, *subst.* ringing.
 165 *Pear*, a Fruit, several sorts. *ditto*.
 166 *Pearmain*, a sort of Apple, *ditto*.
 167 *Pease*, Pulse, divers kinds, *plur.* one single *Pea*.
 168 *Peat*, or *Turf*, a kind of spongy Earth dug out of moorish Ground and dried, used for Firing instead of Coals or Wood.
 169 *Plea*, that which either Party alledged for himself in Court, an excuse.
 170 *Plead*, a Cause, or alledge an excuse.
 171 *Please*, to give content, to delight or humour one &c. *verb.*
 172 *Preach* a Sermon, or discourse in a Pulpit, *verb.*
 173 *Queen*, or quick-set, a thick bushy Plot of Ground, *subst.*
 174 *Queen*, or *Wab*, an ill Woman *ditto*.
 175 *Queasy*, apt to Vomit, *adj.*
 176 *Queasiness*, or weakness of the Stomach.
 177 *Reach*, and to reach in several Senses.
 178 *Read*, a Book or Lesson, a Reader.
 179 *Ream* of Paper, containing 500 Quires.
 180 *Reap*, or cut down Corn with a Sickle.
 181 *Rear*, or rather *Rere* the hindermost part of an Army, *Rear-Admiral*, *Rear* or set up an end, build an House, or to bring up a Child, *verb.*
 182 *Reason*, the rational Faculty, also the Cause, Proof, &c. Moderation, *subst.* Reason, argue, discourse, dispute, *verb.*
 183 *Reasnable*, just, equitable, indifferent.
 184 *Release*, to Discharge or set at Liberty, *subst.* and *verb.*
 185 *Repeal*, abrogate, dilanul, *verb.*
 186 *Repeat*, rehearse, say or speak the same thing over again, *verb.*
 187 *Retreat*, retiring Place, *subst.* and *verb.*
 188 *Reveal*, disclose, or discover, *verb.*
 189 *Scream*, or cry out *ditto*.
 190 *Sea*, the Ocean of Waters, *subst.*
 191 *Seal*, or Signet, also a *Sea-cass*, *ditto*. or to set a *Seal* to a writing, *verb.*
 192 *Seam*, or *Stitch*, *subst.* and *verb.* *Seam* rent.
 193 *Sean*, a sort of Fish net, *subst.*
 194 *Sear*, with a hot Iron, *Searing-iron*, *Sear-leaves* or Wood, withered.
 195 *Season*, or proper time, *subst.* and *verb.* to *Season* Meat, Poulder, Corn, Pickle it.
 196 *Seat*, to sit on, a Mansion House, *subst.* to place in a *Seat*, judgement *Seat*.
 197 *Seax*, a crooked Saxon Sword.
 198 *Sheaf*, a bundle of Corn, or Arrows.
 199 *Shear*, or clip, reap, *verbs.* A pair of *Shears*, or great Scissors, *subst.*
 200 *Sheat*, or young Hog, *Sheat* Anchor, Cable, Fish, *subst.*
 201 *Sheath*, for a Knife, or Sword, *ditto*.
 202 *Sheathe*, a Sword, to put it up in the *Sheath* or Scabbard, *verb.*
 203 *sheaves*, plural of *Sheaf*, as to make up the *Sheaves* of Corn.

- 204 *Sleasie*, or *Sleazy*, slight or ill wrought, as some sorts of Linen Cloth are.
- 205 *Smear*, *besmear*, or *dawb*, verb.
- 206 *Sneak*, along, creep up and down pitifully.
- 207 *Sneaks*, or *Sneaks-by*, a pitiful fellow that scarce dare shew his Head.
- 208 *Speak*, say, or utter, verb.
- 209 *Spear*, Lance or Javelin, subst.
- 210 *Squeak*, subst. and verb, to cry like a Pig.
- 211 *Squeal*, or *Squawl*, to cry out.
- 212 *Squeamish*, or *queasy*, adj.
- 213 *Squeamishness*, weakness of Stomach, subst.
- 314 *Steal*, take away privily, filch, Pilfer, verb.
- 215 *Steam*, or vapour, subst. to *Stream*, or send forth steams verb.
- 216 *Streak*, subst. to mark with streaks, verb, streaks of a Cart Wheel, *Red-streak-Apple*, Syder.
- 217 *Stream*, or current of a River, subst. to *stream* or flow out, verb.
- 218 *Streamer*, a Flag or Pendant of a Ship.
- 219 *Sweal*, or melt away wastfully, as a Candle doth, verb.
- 220 *Tea*, an Indian Plant, and a liquor made of its Leaves, subst.
- 221 *Teach*, to instruct, verb.
- 222 *Teal*, a Wild Fowl, subst.
- 223 *Team*, a set of Horses, or Oxen, for a Cart, Waggon, Plough, &c. ditto.
- 224 *Tears*, let fall from the Eyes in weeping.
- 225 *Teat*, Nipple or dug, sub.
- 226 *Teazle*, The Fullers Thistle or Cloathiers Burr, ditto.
- 227 *Teaze*, to vex or disquiet, verb.
- 228 *Veal*, or Calves Flesh, subst.
- 229 *Weak*, feeble, infirm, impotent adj.
- 230 *Weaken*, or make weak, verb.
- 231 *Weakling*, a Child that little or no strength, diminutive, subst.
- 232 *Weakness*, Infirmary, subst.
- 233 *Weal*, common weal, publick benefit.
- 234 *Weald*, or 'Woody part of Kent.
- 235 *Wean*, a Child from sucking the breast, verb.
- 236 *Weapons*, all sorts of Warlike Instruments, except Fire-Arms, plural.
- 237 *Wear*, a Dam in a River, subst.
- 238 *Wearisome*, or tiresome, -adj.
- 240 *Weary*, tired, faint, ditto, to make weary or tire, verb.
- 241 *Weave*, cloth, hair, silk, ditto.
- 242 *Wheddle*, a Story or Subtle drawing one in, crattily, by fair Words, also he that doth so, subst. and verb.
- 243 *Wheale* or *Pimple*, a wheal-worme.
- 244 *Wheat*, the best sort of Corn.
- 245 *Wreak*, to Vent ones Anger, Spleen, or Malice.
- 246 *Wreath*, a Garland or twisted Cloth, subst. to *Wreathe*, or twist about, verb.
- 247 *Tea*, yes, an assent or affirmation.
- 248 *Tean*, or ean, to bring forth Lambs.
- 249 *Year*, or Twelve Months, the Solar Year consists of 12 Months, 52 Weeks, 365 days, and 6 Hours.
- 250 *Yearling*, a Beast of a Year old.
- 251 *Yearly*, that happens or is done every year.
- 252 *Yearn*, to be moved with pity and compassion, verb.
- 253 *Zeal*, or ardent affection.
- 254 *Zealot*, a great Strickler in matters of Religion.
- 255 *Zealous*, full of Zeal.

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N. B. Most other Words having the like Sound of (ee) or (e) long, should be Written with ee.

Table 30th.

These always with (ee) at the end.

- 1 **A** Gree, assent, yield to, to suit, or besit.
- 2 **A**ssignee, one appointed by another to do any Business, *sub.*
- 3 **B**ee, an Insect Creature that gathers Honey from Flowers; several sorts, as *Humble, Drone Bee, ditto.*
- 4 **C**arribbee, -Islands in the West-Indies.
- 5 **C**haldee, one of the Eastern-Languages.
- 6 **C**owee, or Cauphee, a Turkish drink, made of brown Berries, *Coffee-house.*
- 7 **C**ommittee, they to whom the ordering any Matter is referred, *Committee of Parliament.*
- 8 **C**ongee, or low Bow, *sub.*
- 9 **D**ecree, *sub.* in several senses, to decree, determine, or resolve, *verb.*
- 10 **D**æ, the Name of a River in England, also a Surname, *sub.*
- 11 **D**egree, a Step or Stair, also a State, or Condition, in several Senses, *ditto.*
- 12 **D**isagree, to Dissent or be at Variance, *verb.*
- 13 **F**ee, Reward, or Pension, a Doctors Counsellors, Knights, Lawyers, Proctors **F**ee, to *fee* or give a *Fee*, *verb.*
- 14 **F**eeffee, he that receives a Feoffment, the gift or grant of Lands, &c. in Fee-Simple by delivery of Seisin, and giving Possession by Word or Writing.
- 15 **F**lee, to run away, escape by flight, *verb.*
- 16 **F**ree, *adj.* and to be free, *verb* in all Sentences.
- 17 **F**ussee, of a Watch, also *Fussee*, or *Fusil*, a Kind of Fire-lock-gun, likewise a Tinder-Box.
- 18 **G**ee, the Surname of a Family.
- 19 **G**lee, an old Word for Joy or Mirth.
- 20 **G**randee, a Nobleman of Spain or Portugal.
- 21 **G**rantee, to whom a Grant is made.
- 22 **G**uarantee, or maintainer of a Treaty.
- 23 **J**ubilee, (*ie*) rejoicing or releasing among the Jews every Fiftieth year, when with the Jobels, or Rams-horns, and Trumpets, they signified their rejoicing and remission, when Bondmen were made Free, Possessions returned to the first Owners, &c. Among Christians, a Jubilee Year was ordained by Pope Boniface the 8th, 1300. to be kept every hundredth Year; afterwards appointed every 50th Year, by Clement the Sixth; and lastly 1475. every 25th year by Sixtus the 4th which custom is still continued, *sub.*
- 24 **K**nee, the Joint, Knee-pan, Strings, *ditto.*
- 25 **L**ee, a Sea Term, that part which is opposite to the Wind, or Weather Gage. *Lee-shore* upon which the Wind Blows, put the Helme *a-lee.* *Lee-side*, not the Weather-side. *Leeward-tide*, when the Wind and Tide go both one way.
- 26 **L**egatee, to whom any thing is given, left, or bequeathed, *ditto.*
- 27 **L**essee, to whom the Lease is made, *ditto.*
- 28 **M**ortgagee, the Party to whom any thing is Mortgaged, *ditto.*
- 29 **P**atentee, to whom the King or Queen hath granted Letters *Patents.*
- 30 **P**edee, a Commanders Foot-Boy.
- 31 **P**edigree, a Genealogy or Descent from Ancestors or Fore-Fathers.
- 32 **R**hee, near Rochelle in France, an Island.
- 33 **R**eferee, an Arbitrator, to whom a Law-busines is referred, *ditto.*
- 34 **R**efugee, one that comes for refuge.

- 35 *Repartee*, a smart Reply, a quick tart Answer, *ditto*.
 36 *See*, *verb.* look, behold, discern, perceive, also *See* a Bishops Seat or Jurisdiction.
 37 *Thee* for (*thou*) as I pray *thee*.
 38 *Three*, in Number, *adj.*
 39 *Tree*, fruit Timber, Apple, Oak, Elm, &c.
 40 *Trustee*, one that hath Money, or an Estate put into his hands in Trust, for the use of another.

N. B. Most other Words of the like Sound are generally Written with (y) at the end, except these seven, be, he, me, she, we, the; and ye, with single (e.)

R U L E XVII.

The Sound of several Consonants is doubled in many Words, yet must be Written with a single Consonant.

Table 3^{ist}.

The Sound of (b) doubled, must be Written with single (c) in these.

- 1 **A** Bigail, the Fathers Joy, a Woman's Name.
 2 *Abilene*, the part of a Country, Luke, 3. 1.
 3 *Attribute*, Ascribe, impute, give to.
 4 *Cabalist*, one skilled in the Jewish Cabal, their Tradition, or secret Science of Expounding Divine Mysteries.
 5 *Cabin*, a little Room in a Ship, a *Cabin-Boy*, also a small Cottage, or little hut.
 6 *Cabinet-maker*, to put Jewels in.
 7 *Celebrity*, Famosuness, *Sub.*
 8 *Cohabit*, to dwell together, *verb.* -*ation*, *Sub.*
 9 *Contribute*, to give something with others.
 10 *Corroborate*, to strengthen, *verb.*
 11 *Deliberate*, *adj.* advised, to advise,

- consider, debate, *verb.* -*ative*, *ad.* -*ation*, *sub.*
 12 *Distribute*, bestow, or share among several Persons, a *Distributor*.
 13 *Doublets*, a low Game at Tables.
 14 *Double*, two-fold, twice as much, *adj.*
 15 *Ebony*, black hard Wood of an Indian or Ethiopian Tree, that bears no Leaves nor Fruit, *sub.*
 16 *Elaborate*, done accurately or with great pains.
 17 *Establish*, make stable, settle or decree.
 18 *Exhibite*, produce, offer, present.
 19 *Factorick*, or Building, to fabricate, *verb.*
 20 *Fabulous*, full of Fables, or invented tales, *adj.*
 21 *February*, the Month of *Februatio*, sacrificing or praying for the Souls of the Dead from *Febru* to purity or cleanse by Sacrifice.
 22 *Gaberdine*, a kind of Irish Mantle or coarse Callock, *sub.*
 23 *Haberdine*, a sort of Salt-Fish, *ditto*.
 24 *Haberdasher*, of Hats, seller of Hats.
 25 *Habit*, a State of Mind or Body, also a Garb of Cloathing, well habited, Cloathed.
 26 *Habitable*, that may be inhabited, or dwelled in, *adj.* -*ation*, *sub.*
 27 *Inhabit*, to live or dwell in, *verb.* -*ant*, -*cr*, dweller in a Place.
 28 *Labyrinth*, or maze with many turnings.
 29 *Lebanon*, *Libanus*, a Place of Cedars.
 30 *Liberal*, free, bountiful, *adj.*
 31 *Liberality*, Bountifuness, *sub.*
 32 *Libertine*, a lewd dissolute Liver.
 33 *Libertinisme*, or Licentiousness, *ditto*.
 34 *Liberty*, Freedom, or Leave, *ditto*.
 35 *Nebuchadnezzar*, the Mourning of the Generation, King of Babylon.
 36 *Nebulous*, Mitty or Cloudy.
 37 *Obaniah*, servant of the Lord, a Prophet.

LXXX
 8 Obelisk
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8 Obelisk, a great square Stone, all of one entire Piece, broad beneath, and taper upwards, usually set up for a Monument, also a kind of Mark in Printing thus (†)

9 Obit, Death decay, Sun-setting, also a funeral Song, dirge or Office, said for the Dead.

10 Probable, likely, *adj.* -im unlikely.

11 Probity, Honesty, Integrity, *sub.*

12 Probleme, a proposition with a Question annexed to it, in Geometry.

13 Prohibite, to forbid, hinder, &c. *verb.*

14 Ribaldry, debauchery, *sub.*

15 Suburbs, the out parts of a Town, or City, *plural.*

16 Sabaoth, hosts, Armies, not Sabbath-day.

17 Tabernacle, a Tent or Booth, the Feast of Tabernacles, in remembrance of the Jews living in Tents, by the Space of 40 Years, after they came out of Egypt.

18 Tabitha, roe-buck, a Womans proper Name.

19 Tabular, -ious, belonging to Tables or Writings, *adj.*

20 Tabulary, a Place where publick Writings are kept.

21 Tabulate, to floor or board a Room.

22 Treble, or three-fold, *adj.* to make treble, to put thrice as much.

23 Tribunes, two Roman Officers, like our London Sheriffs.

24 Tributary, that pays Tribute, Tax, Toll, Custom, Impost, Subsidy, Money, exacted out of Mens Estates.

25 Tribulet, a Goldsmiths Tool, used in Working of Rings.

26 Tribulation, great Affliction, Anguish.

27 Trouble, Disquiet, *sub.* to trouble; disturb, molest, vex, *troublesome*, *adj.*

28 Zekulon, dwelling-place, one of the 12 Tribes of Israel, Jacobs 6th and last Son by his Wife Leah.

29 Zorobabel, or Zerubbabel, repugnant to confusion, also a Mans Proper Name.

N. B. The soft Sound of (c) for (s) can never be doubled in Writing; because when (cc) meet in any Word, they have both for the most part, the hard Sound of (k) as in occur to meet, unless an (e) or (i) follow, as success, -event, succinct, short, where (cc) sounds plainly like (ks) or (x) so that the first (c) must be always Sounded (k) but Words ending in acity or icity, they must be Written with (c) single, though Sounded double.

These six with (s) single sounded double.

1 Animosity, heart burning, grudge.

2 Curiosity, affectedness, neatness.

3 Generosity, nobleness in Mind or Blood.

4 Scrupulosity, Scrupulousness.

5 Ventosity, Windiness.

6 Verbosity, fulness of Words, talkativeness.

Table 32th.

These with (d) single, sounded double.

1 **A** Dam, red earth, the first Man.
2 **A** Adamant, Diamond, a precious Stone.

3 Adamantine, hard like a Diamond.

4 Adamites, Bohemian Hereticks that went naked, *plural.*

5 Adequate, even, equal, *adj.*

6 Adoration, worshipping.

7 Adulatory, apt to flatter.

8 Adulation, Flattery or Fawning.

9 Body, in all Senses, bodily, Bodies or stays, a pair, for Women.

10 Codicil, a Supplement to a Will.

11 Commodity, Ware, or Merchandize.

12 Confederacy, Alliance, *sub.* Confederate, or join together in League or Covenant.

13 Consider, to think upon, advise, &c.

14 Considerable, that deserves to be Considered.

- 15 *Consideration*, advising, taking heed, also a condition upon which a thing is done, an Allowance.
- 16 *Credible*, that may be believed, credibility.
- 17 *Credit*, belief, esteem, reputation, trust.
- 18 *Creditable*, of fair *credit*, that brings *credit*.
- 19 *Credition*, a Town in Devonshire.
- 20 *Creditor*, a Lender, one that trusts another with Goods or Money.
- 21 *Credulous*, too apt to believe.
- 22 *Dedalus*, P. N. a famous Artist, Author of the Cretian Labyrinth.
- 23 *Dedicate*, address, present a Book by an Epistle Dedicatory.
- 24 *Edification*, improvement, instruction.
- 25 *Edifice*, an House, or Building. *sub.*
- 26 *Edify*, to advance in knowledge, *verb.*
- 27 *Edinton*, a Town in Wiltshire. *sub.*
- 28 *Educate*, bring to up, *verb.*
- 29 *Education*, or breeding, *sub.*
- 30 *Eradicate*, root out, pull up by the roots.
- 31 *Fastidious*, disdainful, loathsome.
- 32 *Gradual*, step by step, from one degree to another, by degrees.
- 33 *Graduate*, one that hath taken his degree in an University.
- 34 *Heady*, obstinate, apt to fly up into the Head.
- 35 *Hideous*, frightful, horrible.
- 36 *Idiome*, the Propriety or peculiar Phrase of any Language.
- 37 *Idiot*, a natural Fool, of whose Estate the King (by his Prerogative) hath the disposal, *sub.*
- 38 *Libidinalist*, a Sensualist, *ditto.*
- 39 *Libidinous*, lustful, incontinent.
- 40 *Madame*, my Lady.
- 41 *Meadow*, or rich pasture Ground.
- 42 *Medicine*, a Physical Remedy.
- 43 *Meditate*, think, muse, or reflect upon, *-ion.*
- 44 *Meridian*, an imaginary Circle in the Heavens, which passeth through the Poles of the World, and Zenith of every Place, so called, because when the Sun comes to it, in its daily course, noon or mid-day is made to those that are under it.
- 45 *Model*, a Pattern, *sub.* to model, frame or make a Draught of any thing.
- 46 *Pedagogue*, a School-master, *ditto.*
- 47 *Pedobaptism*, Infant Baptism, *ditto.*
- 48 *Pedestal*, the foot of a Pillar, foot stool.
- 49 *Pedant*, an ordinary paltry School Master, an unpolite Scholar, who has a great opinion of his own Learning.
- 50 *Pedantry*, a Pedantick way, or humour.
- 51 *Pederero*, a sort of Ship-Gun.
- 52 *Predecessor*, he that was in Place or Office before-Ancessor.
- 53 *Predicate*, to Publish, or Preach, predicated, spoken to, or affirmed of the Subject-Matter.
- 54 *Prodigal*, lavish, riotous, wasteful.
- 55 *Prodigy*, a wonderful, monstrous, unnatural thing, a strange sight.
- 56 *Radical*, belonging to the root, nature and life, as radical or natural moisture.
- 57 *Radish*, Horse-Radish, -roots, *sub.*
- 58 *Ready*, at hand, *adj.*
- 59 *Schedule*, a little Scroll, *sub.*
- 60 *Sedentary*, -life, sitting much, *adj.*
- 61 *Sediment*, the Settlement or dregs of any thing.
- 62 *Sedulous*, diligent industrious, *adj.*
- 63 *Shadow*, shade, the shadows of a Picture, to Shadow or cast a Shadow, or to draw a Shadow in Painting.
- 64 *Sodom*, the City where righteous Lot dwelt.
- 65 *Solidity*, soundness, gravity.
- 66 *Steady*, firm, constant, sure.
- 67 *Study*, to apply ones Mind to a thing, *verb.* a Study, or Closet to Study in, a Library, *sub.*

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- 68 *Timidity*, fearfulness, *ditto*.
69 *Validity*, Firmness, *ditto*.
70 *Widow*, a Woman deprived of
her Husband; *Widower*, a Man
that hath buried his Wife.

Table. 33.

*These must be written with single (f.)
tho' they sound double (ff.)*

- 1 **B**eatifick, -- cal, that makes
Blessed, Happy.
2 *Beneficence*, bounty, doing good
turns.
3 *Indefinite*, not defined, determin-
ed: limited or bounded, *adj.*
4 *Magnificence*, Grandeur, Stateli-
ness, Sumptuousness, *sub.*
5 *Manificence*, Liberality, *ditto*.
6 *Præface*, a Speech preparatory to
the Discourse, declaring the De-
sign of the Book, *ditto*.
7 *Reference*, the leaving a Business
(in debate) to one or more; al-
so References in the Bible, where
the same thing is referred to in
several places, *ditto*.
8 *Refuge*, a place of Safety or Suc-
cour, to fly to, *ditto*.
9 *Ressise*, the dross of any thing, *ditto*.
10 *Specifick*, -- al, belonging to, or
constituting a *Species*, a different
kind or form of a thing.

N. B. Tho' the sound of soft (g)
for (dzhee) or (je) seems often
to be doubled, as, in Register, or Book
of Records, he that keeps it; Rigid,
stiff, surly, strict, severe, austere,
&c. yet (gg) must never be
written when sounded soft, because
(g) is always sounded hard like
(g here) unless (c) or (i) fol-
low it.

Table 34th.

In these words (g) for (ghe) sound-
ing hard seems to be doubled, yet
must be written with (g) single.

- 1 **A** Gony, Extremity of Anguish
or Pains of Death, *subst.*
2 *Antagonist*, adversary.
3 *Bigamy*, the having of Two Wives
at once.
4 *Bigot*, a scrupulous superstitious
fellow.
5 *Brigandine*, a Coat of Mail.
6 *Brigantine*, a kind of swift Pin-
nace,
7 *Coagulate*, to curdle or thicken.
8 *Dragon*, a kind of flying Serpent.
9 *Fagot*, Bavin, *subst.* and *verb.* to
Fagot up.
10 *Figurative*, belonging to, or spo-
ken by a *Figure*; a *Figurative* Ex-
pression; Ornament in Speech.
11 *Figure*, a Word or Speech not
strictly proper or literal; also the
fashion or shape of a thing, *subst.*
Likewise to *figure*, or draw *Fi-*
gures upon; so *figured*, Flowred
Satin or Velvet.
12 *Flagon*, a sort of large Pot for
Wine, &c.
13 *Legacy* or Gift, made over by a
last Will and Testament.
14 *Legate*, the Popes Ambassador,
Orator.
15 *Logarithms*, certain artificial
Numbers in Arithmetick; which
are made according to a set pro-
portion, and always retain equal
differences.

- 16 *Regular*, conformable to Rule,
adj.
17 *Rigour*, extremity, hardness, se-
verity.
18 *Vagabond*, an idle Wanderer, or
Stragler.
19 *Vigour*, Strength, Courage, *sub.*
N. B. In most other words where the
sound bears hard upon the (g) or
(ghe) between two Vowels, it must
be doubled - as Waggon, &c.

Table 35th.

In these words the (l) sounds dou-
ble, but must be written with (l)
single only.

- 1 **A** *Eility*, Power.
- 2 **A** *Abolish*, deface, repeal, utterly destroy.
- 3 *Agility*, nimbleness of Body.
- 4 *Alabaster*, clear-white-Marble-stone.
- 5 *Alamode*, after the Fashion.
- 6 *Aliment*, Nourishment, *subst.*
- 7 *Alimony*, the Wives allowance when parted from her Husband, *ditt.*
- 8 *Alicant* Wine, *ditt.*
- 9 *Alien*, a Foreigner or Stranger, *ditt.*
- 10 *Alienate*, estrange, put away, sell, *verb.*
- 11 *Alexander P. N.* Conquered the world, and was poison'd.
- 12 *Alexandria*, a Port Town of Egypt. *Alexipharmacal*, good against poison.
- 13 *Aloes*, or the bitter purging juice of Sea-Houfseek.
- 14 *Analogy*, proportion, agreement.
- 15 *Analysis*, resolution, explication, unfolding.
- 16 *Apologize*, to make an Apology, excuse or defence.
- 17 *Astrology*, foretelling things to come by the motions of the Stars.
- 18 *Calendar*, or Almanack, *subst.*
- 19 *Calender*, *subst.* whose Trade is to Calender, or set a gloss upon Cloth, *verb.*
- 20 *Calenture*, a burning Fever.
- 21 *Catholicon*, a general purging Medicine.
- 22 *Choler*, Humour in the Body, wrath, anger.
- 23 *Cholerick*, full of *choler* or peevish.
- 24 *Chronologer*, a Computer of times.
- 25 *Chronology*, the Computation of years, and comparing of Histories.
- 26 *Cholick*, a grievous pain in the Bowels, with difficulty of Stool and Wind.
- 27 *Colonel* of a Regiment, *subst.*
- 28 *Colony*, a Plantation, a company sent out of one Country to dwell in another.
- 29 *Colour*, and to *colour* in several senses.
- 30 *Columbine*, an herb, *subst.*
- 31 *Column*, or Pillar, also one division of a Page by descent, directly downward.
- 32 *Debility*, weakness or feebleness, *subst.*
- 33 *Delegate*, to appoint another in ones stead, *verb.* Also a *Delegate*, or he that is so appointed.
- 34 *Delicate*, dainty, neat or nice. *Delicacy*, *subst.* *ness.*
- 35 *Deluge*, a great Flood or Inundation of Waters, *ditt.*
- 36 *Diligent*, industrious, *adj.*
- 37 *Disability*, Incapacity, *subst.*
- 38 *Doxology*, a solemn form of Thanksgiving and Praise used in the Church of God.
- 39 *Eleanor*, a Womans name *P. N.*
- 40 *Elecampane*, an herb, *subst.*
- 41 *Eleemosynary*, of free gift, *adj.*
- 42 *Elegancy*, sweetness in speech, *and* *adj.*
- 43 *Elegy*, a Copy of Verses upon any ones death.
- 44 *Elementary*, belonging to *Elements*, unmixt Bodies, the Principles of all things, Fire, Air, Water, Earth. Also the first Principles or Rudiments of any Art; and the single Letters of an Alphabet.
- 45 *Elephant*, a huge great but docile Beast.
- 46 *Elevate*, to lift up or exalt.
- 47 *Eliphaz*, the Endeavour of God *P. N.* one of Job's three Friends.
- 48 *Elocution*, a fit and proper Order of Speech, -- or good handsome utterance.
- 49 *Eloquence*, good Language.
- 50 *Eloquent*, well spoken, powerful in Speech.
- 51 *Felon*, *Felonious*, belonging to *Felony*, any Crime next to Petty-Treason, as Murder, Theft.
- 52 *Fertility*, Fruitfulness, *subst.*
- 53 *Fidelity*, Faithfulness, *ditt.*

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- 54 *Filial*, or Son-like obedience, *adj*
- 55 *Filiation*, - Son-ship.
- 56 *Filipendula*, dropwort, *herb*.
- 57 *Genealogy*, a description of Families or Pedigrees.
- 58 *Helena*, Wife to Menelaus, stolen by *Paris*, occasion'd the Trojan Wars.
- 59 *Helenites*, White Fryars, wearing a yellow Cross on their Breasts.
- 60 *Helespont*, the narrow Sea by *Constantinople*, dividing *Asia* from *Europe*.
- 61 *Jealous* - y, suspicious, mistrustful, *adj*.
- 62 *Infidelity*, Unfaithfulness, *sub*.
- 63 *Invalid*, of little force or strength.
- 64 *Invalidate*, to weaken, anul, or make void.
- 65 *Invelope*, to cover, infold, or wrap up.
- 66 *Malabar*, a very populous *East-India* Kingdom.
- 67 *Malachias*, the Angel or Messenger of God.
- 68 *Malachite*, a precious stone, of a dark Mallow Colour -
- 69 *Malady*, a Disease or Sicknefs.
- 70 *Malagat*, a Port Town of *Andalusia* in Spain.
- 71 *Malanders*, a Disease in Horses.
- 72 *Malapert*, ready for Mischiefs.
- 73 *Malediction*, Evil speaking or Cursing.
- 74 *Malefactor*, an Offender or Evil-Doer.
- 75 *Martyrology*, a Book of Martyrs.
- 76 *Melancholy*, sad, *adj*.
- 77 *Melicet*, or Keeling a sort of Fish.
- 78 *Melilot*, an Herb.
- 79 *Melon*, or Pumpkin; Also *Mask-Melons*.
- 80 *Mobility*, Moveableness, Inconstancy.
- 81 *Nobility*, the rank or degree of Noblemen.
- 82 *Oleron Laws*, made by *K. Rich. I.* when he was at *Oleron*; an Island in the Bay of *Aquitain* -
- 83 *Oligarchy*, a Government by a few.
- 84 *Olitory*, a Kitchen-Garden for Pot-herbs.
- 85 *Oliver*, *P. N.* Peace-bringer.
- 86 *Olive*, a Fruit; Oil-Olive. *Wild-spurge-Olive-herbs*
- 87 *Olofernes*, General of *Nebuchadnezzar's* Army.
- 88 *Palace*, King's Court, or Prince's Mansion.
- 89 *Paladine*, a Knight of the round Table.
- 90 *Palanquin*, a sort of portable Chair used in the *Indies*.
- 91 *Palatable*, or pleasant to the taste.
- 92 *Palate*, *sub*. the root of the Mouth, where (as in the Tongue) the sense of Tasting lies; Also to taste or try, *verb*.
- 93 *Palatine*, a *County Palatine*, a principal County or Shire, having the Authority, as it were of a *Royal-Palace*, enjoying large Immunities and Privileges; as Power to exercise a kind of *Regal* Authority, in determining Causes Criminal and Civil; executing Malefactors, making Grants, &c. within its Jurisdiction. *Counties-Palatine* in *England*, were *Chester*, *Durham*, *Ely* and *Lancaster*; but their Power was abridged, and limited by 27 Hen. 8.
- Count-Palatine* of *Hexham*, reduced by 14 Eliz. to be part of the County of *Northumberland*.
- Count or Prince Palatine* of the *Rhine*, the *Palsgrave*, one of the Electoral Princes of the *German Empire*.
- 94 *Pavilion*, a Tent of War.
- 95 *Personality*, a being personal, or belonging to a Person.
- 96 *Philologer*, one given to *Philology*, or the study of Humanity, the liberal Sciences.
- 97 *Policy*, Craft, Subtily, or a prudent managing of Affairs, a *Policy* of assurance, a Writing drawn up, between a Merchant Adventurer, and an Insurer, who undertakes to secure his Ship and Goods.
- 98 *Polijo*

- 98 *Polish*, smooth, or adorn, *polish-able, adj.*
 99 *Politicks*, Treaties of *Polity* or Government in Church or State.
 100 *Politician*, or States-man.
 101 *Polysyllable*, having many *Syllables*.
 102 *Prelacy*, the State of a *Prelate*, or dignified *Clergyman*, Governor of a *Cathedral Church*, Arch-Bishop, Bishop, &c.
 103 *Prologue*, the Speech before a Play.
 104 *Qualifications*, particular *Faculties*, Endowments, &c. *Conditions*.
 105 *Qualify*, to make fit, also to quiet or appease.
 106 *Quality*, condition, manner, rank.
 107 *Reality*, Truth and Sincerity, *subst.*
 108 *Relative*, having relation to another thing.
 109 *Relegation*, a Banishment for a certain time.
 110 *Religate*, to tye fast, *verb.*
 111 *Relict*, a Law word for a Widow, or any thing that is left.
 112 *Reliquary*, a place for Reliques or Relicts, remains of Saints, the Cloaths or Bodies of Saints deceased.
 113 *Relish*, or Taste, *subst.* To *Relish*, give, or have a good favour; also to approve of, be agreeable, *relishable*, that *relishes* well.
 114 *Salad*, or Salet of Herbs, and Oil.
 115 *Salamander*, a spotted creature like a *Lizard*, that will for a while endure the flames of Fire.
 116 *Salary*, a stipend, wages or allowance, as needful as Salt.
 117 *Salebrous*, rugged, uneven.
 118 *Saligots*, Water-nuts, Caltrops.
 119 *Salique-Law*, that no Woman shall Reign, or inherit Land in France.
 120 *Salisbury* or *Sarum*, the chief City in *Wiltshire*, whole Cathed-

- dral bath Gates, Windows, and Pillars, answering the Months Days, and Hours in the Year.
 121 *Salivate*, to flux by Spittle, *-ation*.
 122 *Selimus*, the Turk that added Egypt, and Arabia to his Empire.
 123 *Skeleton*, or *Skeleton*, Anatomy, or frame of dry Bones.
 124 *Selenite*, a Stone with a white spot, increasing and decreasing with the Moon.
 125 *Sensuality*, a pleasing or indulging the Senses.
 126 *Scholar*, a Learner that goes to School.
 127 *Sociality*, or *Sodality*, a Company or Fellowship.
 128 *Solace*, Comfort, *subst.* recreate *verb.*
 129 *Selecifme*, an incongruity of Speech, contrary to Grammatical Rules.
 130 *Solemn*, that which is celebrated or done in due order, at some certain time, *adj.*
 131 *Solid*, firm, hard, substantiated, *subst.*
 132 *Soliloquy*, meditating alone with ones self.
 133 *Solomon*, peaceable, P. N. King of Israel.
 134 *Stability*, Firmness, *subst.*
 135 *Sterility*, Barrenness, *ditt.*
 136 *Supercilious*, proud, arrogant, haughty.
 137 *Talent*, a certain sum of Money among the *Ancients*, a *Talent* of Silver among the Jews, about 575 pounds, of Gold 4500 pounds. The lesser *Talent* among the Greeks was worth about 175 pounds, and the greater valued 233 pounds sterling; Also a natural Endowment or Faculty.
 138 *Talons*, or Claws of Birds or Fowls.
 139 *Telescope*, a large Prospective Glass, *subst.*
 149 *Tolerable*, that may be borne with

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 141 *Tolerant*
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 142 *Tolera*
 143 *Valet*,
 bre, or
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 144 *Valid*,
 ratified.
 145 *Valour*
 146 *Valor*
 147 *Valua*
 148 *Valua*
 149 *Value*,
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 150 *Velum*
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 151 *Vilify*
 152 *Vilipe*
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- with, or indifferent.
 141 *Tolerate*, suffer, permit, connive at.
 142 *Toleration*, Indulgence.
 143 *Valet*, a Servitor, *Valet d'Chambre*, or one that waits upon a Person of Quality in his Bed-chamber.
 144 *Valid*, done in due form, firm, ratified.
 145 *Valour*, Courage, *subst.*
 146 *Valorous*, *valiant*, *adj.*
 147 *Valuable*, of considerable *value*.
 148 *Valuation*, or Estimation.
 149 *Value*, Price or Esteem, *subst.* and *verb.*
 150 *Velum*, fine Parchment of Calves Skin.
 151 *Vilify*, to abuse, or set at nought.
 152 *Vilipend*, to disesteem.
 153 *Vility*, baseness, cheapness.
 154 *Virility*, Manhood.
 155 *Visibility*, a being *visible*, that may be seen, apparent, clear, manifest.
 156 *Volatile*, a Chymical Term; apt to Evaporate or resolve it self into Air, *adj.*
 157 *Volubility*, a round delivery, or ready utterance.
 158 *Voluble*, easily rolled, round, or nimble in Speech, that speaks with great fluency.
 159 *Volume*, the size or bulk of a Book.
 160 *Voluntary*, free of his own accord.
 161 *Volunteer*, one that serves voluntarily in the Wars.

Table 36th.

These words must be written with single (m) tho' it is sounded double.

- A** *Bominable*, hateful, *adj.*
Abominable, or loath, *verb.*
Amery, P. N. always rich.
Amethyst, a precious Stone, good against Drunkenness, *subst.*

- 5 *Amicable*, friendly, *adj.*
 6 *Amity*, Friendship, *subst.*
 7 *Amorets*, Love Toys, *plur.*
 8 *Amorous*, deep in Love.
 9 *Blemish* or Spot, to *Blemish* or stain ones Reputation, *verb.*
 10 *Calamitous*, full of Calamity or Misery.
 11 *Camel*, a Beast with a bunch on its Back.
 12 *Canomil*, an Herb.
 13 *Chymical*; belonging to *Chymistry*; or the Art of dissolving Metals, or extracting Quintessences.
 14 *Clamorous*, noisy, full of noise.
 15 *Clemency*, gentleness, *Clement*, mild.
 16 *Cognominant*, having one and the same name or surname.
 17 *Cognominate*, to give a surname to any.
 18 *Comet*, a hairy blazing Star.
 19 *Comedy*, a merry Stage play.
 20 *Comical*, merry, jocular, *adj.*
 21 *Comings-in*, incomes, revenues.
 22 *Comity*, courteous, civil behaviour.
 23 *Concomitant*, going along together, bearing one another company.
 24 *Criminal*, faulty, *adj.* Also a Criminal or Malefactor.
 25 *Damage*, loss, hurt, injury.
 26 *Damask Prunes*, Rose, silk, Linnen.
 27 *Damasins*, Plums or *Damsons*.
 28 *Demi-in-composition* is half, as a *Demi-cannon*, or *Demi God*.
 29 *Dimity*, a fine sort of Fustian.
 30 *Domineer*, to vaper, or Lord it over, &c.
 31 *Effeminacy*, softness.
 32 *Effeminate*, Wanton-like Womanish, *adj.* To *Effeminate*, soften, or make nice.
 33 *Emerald*, a precious Stone, of a green colour.
 34 *Emeril-Stone* used by *Lapidaries* to cleanse, burnish, and cut their precious Stones.

- 35 *Eminence*, a rising Ground ; also an high station.
- 36 *Eminency*, the Title of a Cardinal.
- 37 *Eminent*, appearing above others.
- 38 *Emissary*, one sent abroad to spy or give Intelligence.
- 39 *Emulate*, strive to excel others ; such an *emulation*, or striving to outvy or surpass others.
- 40 *Enamel*, to vary with little spots, a kind of composition used by Painters, Glaziers, Goldsmiths, &c. to Enamel a Watch,
- 41 *Enamoured* in Love.
- 42 *Epidemical* Disease; or contagion, rise among People, universally catching.
- 43 *Extremity*, the end of a thing, or the utmost rigour.
- 44 *Family*, Household or Lineage.
- 45 *Famine*, Dearth, a general want, or great scarcity of Provisions.
- 46 *Famish*, to starve or perish with Hunger.
- 47 *Feminine*, belonging to a Woman,
- 48 *Geometry*, the Art of Measuring all sorts of solid Bodies, plain Figures, distances.
- 49 *Hemingham-Castle*, in Essex.
- 50 *Hemisphere*, half the compass of the visible Heavens.
- 51 *Hemorrhoids*, Emroids or Piles : a Disease like Teats in the Fundament.
- 52 *Homage*, Service, Fidelity. sworn by the Tenant (on his knees,) to the Lord, in these words ; *I become your Man from this time forth, for Life, for Member, and for Worldly Honour.*
- 53 *Homicide*, Man-slaughter, Chance-medley.
- 54 *Homily*, a Discourse, Sermon, Speech.
- 55 *Homogeneous*, of the same kind.
- 56 *Homonymy*, likeness of name.
- 57 *Image*, representation or statue.
- 58 *Imagery*, Carved or Painted, Image-work.
- 59 *Imaginary*, *adj.* that has no being at all, but in ones phansy.
- 60 *Imagination*, Thought, *sub.*
- 61 *Imagine*, devise, think, suppose phansy.
- 62 *Imitable*, that may be imitated.
- 63 *Imitate*, to follow anothers example.
- 64 *Intimidate*, to affright or make fearful, *verb.*
- 65 *Limerick*, a Town and County in Ireland.
- 66 *Liminaries*, set at the Entry, or beginning of any thing.
- 67 *Limits* or Bounds, *subst.* To Limit or set bounds, *verb.* Limitation.
- 68 *Lemons* and Oranges, some Fruits.
- 69 *Mahometan*, a follower of Mahomet, an Arabian, born 572. his Father a Pagan, and his Mother a Jew, Captain of a rebellious crew, who (by the help of Sergius a Monk) introduced
- 70 *Mahometisme*, or the Turkish Religion contained in the *Alchoran*.
- 71 *Memorable*, remarkable, easy, worthy to be remembered; *adj.*
- 72 *Memorandum*, a short Note or Token of something to be remembered.
- 73 *Memory*, the faculty of remembering, or calling to mind.
- 74 *Mimical*, apish, belonging to
- 75 *Mimick*, or Buffoon, a Jeister or Fool in a Play; that imitates the gestures of others.
- 76 *Nominal*, opposed to real Christians, titular, having the name only.
- 77 *Nominate*, to mention, name or propose one, as fit to be chosen also to appoint.
- 78 *Ominous*, portending, presaging foreboding ill luck.
- 79 *Predominancy*, a being predominant, or over-ruling.
- 80 *Predominate*, or over-power.
- 81 *Pre-eminence*, right of Excellency

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2 Premisses, or things before spe-
cified.

3 Primitive, First, ancient, not de-
rived of others, *adj.*

4 Prominent, hanging over, jutting
or standing out, *ditto.*

5 Promise, *subst.* to Promise, en-
gage, give, or pass ones word, *verb.*

6 Promontory, or high Hill butting
into the Sea, *sub.*

7 Pumice-stone, a spungy stone,
the scum of Etna, and other
burning Hills.

8 Remedy, *sub.* To cure or help,
verb.

9 Rumidge, or Runmage the hold
of a Ship, clear it of Lumber for
the stowing of Goods.

10 Samuel, P. N. heard or placed
of God.

11 Scimitar, or Scymetar, a crooked
Persian Sword, *sub.*

12 Semi-circle, the half of an en-
tire Circle, *ditto.*

13 Semicolon, a point of distinction
thus mark'd (;)

14 Seminary, seed-plot, Nursery of
Plants; a College of young Stu-
dents of Learning.

15 Simeon, hearing, obedient.

16 Similar, y, like, of the same sub-
stance.

17 Simile, similitude, comparison
or likeness.

18 Simoniack, belonging to

19 Simony, buying or selling Spiritu-
al Things, Church-Livings, &c.

20 Simulation, - *dis*, counterfeiting,
dissembling.

21 Stimulate, to prick or provoke.

22 Stomacher, for Womens Breasts.

23 Stomach, *sub.* and *verb.*

24 Supremacy, Supreme, Sovereign
highest Power.

25 Temerarious, rash.

26 Theothous, (γ) an Honourer
of God.

27 Thomas, P. N. a Twin.

28 Thomasia, a Womens Name.

29 Women, the plural of Woman.

Table 37th.

These words sounding the (n) double
must be written with single (n)
only.

1 Administer, to govern, give,
dispense.

2 Administration of his Estate that
dies Intestate, or without a Will

3 Administrator, - *trix*, *subst.*

4 Admonish, to warn, *verb.*

5 Adonibezek, Lord of Thunder, P. N.

6 Adonizedek, P. N. Lord of Justice.

7 Affinity, Alliance, Kindred by
Marriage, or likeness, *subst.*

8 Aminadab, free or vowing People,
or Prince of People, P. N.

9 Ana, of each alike.

10 Anabaptists, (i. e.) Baptizers
again. They Baptize none till
they can give an account of their
Faith, and oppose Infant-Bap-
tisme.

11 Anagram, a short Sentence, by
transposing the Letters of ones
Name.

12 Anagraph, a Register or Inven-
tory.

13 Analepticks, strengtheners, restor-
ative.

14 Analyze, to unfold doubts, &c.

15 Ananias, P. N. Grace, Cloud, or
Divination of the Lord.

16 Anarchy, without a Governor,
want of Government, confusion.

17 Andronicus, P. N. Victorious
Man.

18 Animadversion, attention, obser-
vation, correction, remark.

19 Animal, a living Creature.

20 Animate, to encourage or give
Life.

21 Anime, a West-India Gum

22 Animosity, Heart-burning, grudge.

23 Anise-seed, *sub.*

24 Anodynes, Medicines easing pains,
plur.

25 Anonymous, nameless, *adj.*

26 Anorexy, want of Appetite, *sub.*

- 27 *Any one*, *adj.* *any where*, *particle*.
 28 *Aonides*, the Muses.
 29 *Astonish*, amaze, *verb. ment. sub.*
 30 *Astronomer*, one skilled in, *sub.*
 31 *Astronomy*, Knowledge of the Stars and their courses.
 32 *Banish*, to confine to a place at a distance.
 33 *Banishment*, exile.
 34 *Benedictine Monks* in Black.
 35 *Benediction*, a Blessing.
 36 *Benefactor*, he that does one a good turn.
 37 *Benefice*, a Church-Living.
 38 *Beneficial*, advantageous, profitable.
 39 *Benefit*, Profit, Advantage, good turn, *sub.* To benefit or profit one, or by one, *verb.*
 40 *Benet*, contracted of *Benedict*, blessed, happy, a good saying.
 41 *Canonical*, *adj.* according to,
 42 *Canon*, Rule, or Church-Law; also one that enjoys a Living in a Cathedral Church.
 43 *Canonist*, a Professor of the Canon-Law.
 44 *Canonize*, to Register for a Saint, *verb.*
 45 *Canopy* a kind of Curtain about Beds-heads.
 46 *Chronical Diseases*, that come at certain times, not acute, but lingering.
 47 *Chronicle*, History of the Times.
 48 *Chronicled*, or recorded in *Chronicle*.
 49 *Chronogram*, a Collection of the numeral Letters out of a Sentence.
 50 *Cinamon*, an excellent Spice, the Bark of a Tree.
 51 *Companion*, Fellow, *subst.*
 52 *Continual*, without intermission.
 53 *Continuance*, lastingness, proration, putting off till then.
 54 *Continuation*, a lengthning, or going on with a business.
 55 *Continuator* of a History.
 56 *Continue*, hold on, abide, *verb.*
 57 *Degeneracy*, or Depravation, *sub.*
 58 *Degenerate*, that is degenerated, *adj.*
 59 *Degenerate*, to fall from the better kind to grow worse, wild, from Virtue to Vice.
 60 *Denison*, or *Denizen*. (*i.e.*) *Citizen*, an Alien or Foreigner, intranchized or made capable of bearing any Office, purchasing and enjoying all privileges, except inheriting of Lands by Descent (as one that is Naturalized.)
 61 *Diminish*, abate, grow less. *verb.*
 62 *Diminutive*, little, *Diminishing* the signification of the *Primitive*, *adj.*
 63 *Discontinuance*, breaking off, interruption.
 64 *Discontinue*, to leave or break off, *verb.*
 65 *Disshonest*, *adj.* Lewd, Knaveish, False, Unjust, Unhandsome -
subst.
 66 *Dishonour*, Reproach, Disgrace, *subst. and verb.*
 67 *Disingenuous*, unfair, uncivil, *adj.*
 68 *Dominical*, or *Capital-Sunday*, Letter in the Calendar or *Almanack*, shewing every Lords Day throughout the Year.
 69 *Dominicans*, an Order of Fryars, instituted 1206. by *Dominick* a Spaniard, supposed Author of the horrid *Inquisition*.
 70 *Dominion*, Rule, or Jurisdiction.
 71 *Donatists*, Hereticks, detracting from the Son and the Holy Ghost, *plur.*
 72 *Donative*, a Gift, *sub.*
 73 *Enemy*, Adversary, *ditt.*
 74 *Energy*, force, efficacy, powerful working.
 75 *Exonerate*, to unload, *verb.*
 76 *Extenuate*, to lessen, undervalue, diminish, or to excuse a fault,
 77 *Finical*, spruce, nice, conceited, *adj.*
 78 *Finicalness*, Affectation, *sub.*
 79 *Finish*, to bring to an end, or perfection.
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- generated, 80 *General*, universal, *adj.* A *General*, or *Commander* of an *Army*, *Generalissimo*, *Chief Commander*, *sub.*
- 81 *Generative*, having the faculty or power of
- 82 *Generation*, an engendring, or begetting; also an Age of Men.
- 83 *Generosity*, Generousness, *sub.*
- 84 *Genesis*, Birth, Generation, Creation, *ditt.*
- 85 *Genet*, a Spanish Horse, *ditt.*
- 86 *Genuine*, natural, proper, *adj.*
- 87 *Guinea*, a Gold Coin, worth One and Twenty Shillings, and six pence.
- 88 *Guiny*, the Country of Negroes, a Kingdom of *Africa*, *sub.*
- 89 *Honest*, just, upright, virtuous, *adj.*
- 90 *Honesty*, uprightness, Chastity; also the name of a Flower.
- 91 *Honey*, made by Bees, *Honey-Comb*.
- 92 *Honey-suckle*, Woodbine, a Plant.
- 93 *Honey-moon*, the sweet Month next after Marriage.
- 94 *Honiton*, a Town in *Devonshire*.
- 95 *Honourable*, worthy of Honour.
- 96 *Honourary*, Titular, belonging to, done in token, or as a mark of Honour.
- 97 *Honour*, Glory, Credit, Reputation, Respect, *subst.* To Honour, shew Respect, or have in Reverence, *verb.*
- 98 *Honours*, the more noble sort of *Seignories*, on which other inferior Lordships and Manours have their dependance, as the
- 99 *Honours* of *Windsor*, *Hampton-Court*, *Greenwich*, &c.
- 100 *Honour-Courts* held in such places.
- 101 *Janizaries*, the new Militia, or the principal Foot Soldiers of the *Turks*.
- 102 *January*, the first Month in the Year, from *Janua* a Gate, because it gives entrance (as it were) to the rest of the Months.
- 103 *Impatrimonization*, or full enjoyment of a Church-Benefice.
- 104 *Impenetrable*, that cannot be pierced.
- 105 *Impenitent*, hard-hearted, unrelenting.
- 106 *Inability*, Incapacity, *sub.*
- 107 *Inaccessible*, not to be come at.
- 108 *Inadvertency*, heedlessness, inconsiderateness.
- 109 *Inanimate*, without Life or Soul.
- 110 *Inanity*, emptiness, vanity.
- 111 *Inarticulate*, indistinct, confused.
- 112 *Inaugurate*, to consecrate, install, to confer Honour, to invest with an Office, or Place of Dignity, *verb.*
- 113 *Inauspicious*, unlucky, boding mischief.
- 114 *Inebriate*, to fuddle or make drunk.
- 115 *Ineffable*, unspeakable, not to be uttered or expressed, *adj.*
- 116 *Inequality*, unevenness, unlikeness, or disproportion, *sub.*
- 117 *Inestimable*, that cannot be sufficiently valued, *adj.*
- 118 *Inevitable*, unavoidable, that cannot be avoided or shunned, *ditt.*
- 119 *Iniquity*, Injustice, want of Equity, Wickedness.
- 120 *Initial Letters*, that begin Words, Sentences, or Paragraphs.
- 121 *Initiate*, to enter upon, begin, to be initiated, instructed, entered or admitted to any Art, Faculty, or Science, *verb.*
- 122 *Inoculate*, to engraft a bud, *ditt.*
- 123 *Inoffensive*, giving no Offence.
- 124 *Inordinate*, disorderly, unruly, *adj.*
- 125 *Inofficious*, discourteous, *ditt.*
- 126 *Insinuate*, to wind or creep into ones Favour by degrees; Also to intimate, or give a hint of, to give a slight touch of a thing, *verb.*
- 127 *Insinuative*, apt to *insinuate*, *adj.*
- 128 *Inumbrate*, to shade, or cast a shadow

shadow upon.

- 129 *Inundation*, a Floud or overflowing of Waters.
 130 *Jonathan*, the Gift of God. *P. N.*
 131 *Itinerant*, travelling up and down; or, taking a journey.
 132 *Itinerary*, belonging to a journey; also a Calendar of Miles, Lodging, and other passages in the way; a Book that describes the Roads to several places.
 133 *Justinian* Fryars and Nuns, instituted 1412. at *St. Justins*, an Abby in *Padua* in *Italy*.
 134 *Justinianists*, Civilians, Students of the Civil Law, reduced by *Justinian* an Emperor of *Rome*.
 135 *Lavenham*, vulgar, *Lanham*, a Town in *Suffolk*.
 136 *Lavinium*, a City in *Italy*.
 137 *Lenitive*, softning, allwaging, causing
 138 *Lenity*, softness, meekness, gentleness.
 139 *Leonard*, of a Lion-like nature. *P. N.*
 140 *Lineage*, Race or Stock, *sub.*
 141 *Lineal*, descent of the right Line, *adj.*
 142 *Lineament*, Feature or proportion, drawn out in *Lines*, *subst.*
 143 *Linen-cloth*, Draper, *ditto*.
 144 *Liniment*, or thin ointment, *ditt.*
 145 *Minacles*, or Manicles, hand-Cuffs, or Fetters to bind Malefactors, *plur.*
 146 *Manage*, or carry on a Business, to handle or govern, *verb.*
 147 *Management*, of Affairs, *sub.*
 148 *Manifest*, plain, clear, apparent, *adj.* to make manifest, *verb.*
 149 *Manifold*, various, divers sorts of ways.
 150 *Manningtree*, a Town in *Essex*.
 151 *Manpie*, or Handful, *subst.*
 152 *Manour*, Lordship, or Jurisdiction of a Lord, a Manour House.
 153 *Manual*, filling or belonging to

the hand, a *Sign-manual*, under Hand and Seal; also, a small Volume portable in the hand, a Pocket-Book.

- 151 *Manuduction*, a leading by the hand.
 152 *Manufacture*, handy-work-man-ship.
 153 *Manumission*, an Enfranchizing, or making free, *subst.*
 154 *Manuscript*, a Book, or Copy written with the hand, not a Printed Copy.
 155 *Many*, opposed to few, *adj.*
 156 *Mechanicks*, or Arts of Handy-craft Tradesmen.
 157 *Menace*, to threaten, *verb.* *Menaces*, Threats, *plur.*
 158 *Minerals*, Metallick Substances, dug out of Mines, whence Metals are taken, as Quarries whence Stones, and Pits whence Clays are dug.
 159 *Miniver*, or *Meniver*, a sort of Fur, of a small *Muscovy* Beast.
 160 *Miniatured*, painted, inlaid with Gold, &c.
 161 *Miniature*, the drawing of pictures in little, with red Lead.
 162 *Minim*, a Musical note.
 163 *Minion*, a Darling or Favourite.
 164 *Minister* of State, Agent, Ambassador, Chief Counsellor, Pastor of a Church.
 165 *Ministry*, Church-service, Function.
 166 *Minute*, the sixtieth part of an Hour.
 167 *Monachisme*, the state and condition of a Monk, *sub.*
 168 *Monarchy*, Government by a Monarch, one Man or Woman ruling alone.
 169 *Monastery*, Convent or College of Monks, a solitary Religious Sest.
 170 *Money* or Coin, *sub.*
 171 *Monitor*, admonisher, remembrancer.
 172 *Monosyllable*, a word of one syllable.
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- 173 *Monument*, a Memorial, Tomb Statue.
- 174 *Nathanael*, God's Gift. *P. N.* not *Nathaniel*, as too many ignorantly write it; no (i.) in it.
- 175 *Obscenity*, Bawdery, Rivaldry.
- 176 *Onerate*, to load or overcharge.
- 177 *Onion*, a common Root.
- 178 *Opinion*, Judgment, sentiment, *sub.*
- 179 *Opinionated - tive*, wedded to, or stiffly persisting in ones own Opinion.
- 180 *Panegyrick*, an Oration in praise of great Personages, delivered before a solemn Assembly of people; a Speech of Thanks and Praise to an Emperor, King, Prince, &c.
- 181 *Panick-fear*, sudden and distracting fear without known cause.
- 182 *Penalty*, a Fine imposed as a punishment.
- 183 *Penance*, a sort of Mortification, practis'd among the Papists.
- 184 *Penetrate*, to pierce through, or dive into.
- 185 *Penitence*, or Repentance.
- 186 *Penistone*, a sort of coarse Woollen Cloth.
- 187 *Penitent*, a repenting sorrowful Person.
- 188 *Penitential*, belonging to Repentance.
- 189 *Penitentiary*, a Priest that enjoyns *Penance*.
- 190 *Peny*, an *English* Coin; our ancient current Silver *Peny-weight* 24 grains. *Peny-Post Half-peny, &c.*
- 191 *Penury*, extreme want of necessities.
- 192 *Planets*, the seven wandring, Stars, *viz.* *Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, the Sun, Venus, Mercury, and the Moon.*
- 193 *Planet-struck*, blasted, stunn'd or amazed.
- 194 *Planetary*, of or belonging to the Planets.
- 195 *Platonick-Love*, a contemplative *Idea*, abstracted from all gross sensuality.
- 196 *Primogeniture*, Birth-right.
- 197 *Progenitors*, Fore-fathers, Ancestors.
- 198 *Prothonotary*, a chief Clerk; Three in the Common-Pleas, and One in the Upper Bench.
- 199 *Punish, chastize, verb. - ment, sub.*
- 200 *punishable*, fit to be punished, *adj.*
- 201 *Pusillanimous*, faint-hearted.
- 202 *Renegado*, He that deserts his Colours or Religion.
- 203 *Renovate*, to renew, revive.
- 204 *Replenish*, to recruit or fill up again.
- 205 *Retinue*, a Train of Attendants.
- 206 *Revenue*, yearly Rent, or Income.
- 207 *Sanicle*, Self-heal, an Herb.
- 208 *Sardinia*, a *Spanish* Island in the *Mediterranean*.
- 209 *Sardonick-Laughter*, immoderate, deadly.
- 210 *Sena*, a Purging Plant of *Syria* and *Arabia*.
- 211 *Senator*, an Alderman, or one of the
- 212 *Senate*, the Supreme Council among the Ancient *Romans*, *Senate-house*, the place where they assembled. The *Senatorian* Dignity, Parliament, or Bench of Aldermen.
- 213 *Sinapisme*, a Medicine of Mustard to raise Blisters.
- 214 *Sinews* or *Nerves*, by which the Brains give sense and motion to the Body.
- 215 *Sinister*, unlucky, untoward, indirect, unjust, unlawful.
- 216 *Spaniel*, a sort of Dog.
- 217 *Spanish-Flies*, to raise Blisters.
- 218 *Stamineous*, of Hemp or Flax.
- 219 *Strenuous*, vigorous, stout, hardy.
- 220 *Synagogue*, a Congregation or Religious Assembly among the Jews, or the place where they meet.
- 221 *Synech-*

- 221 *Synechdoche*, the putting a part for the whole, and contrariwise.
- 222 *Synod*, a Convocation, Council or assembly of Clergymen.
- 223 *Synonymous*, of the same name or signification.
- 224 *Tenable*, holdable, that may be maintained, capable of defence.
- 225 *Tenant*, one that holds or possesseth any Land or *Tenement*.
- 226 *Tenon*, to let into a Mortise hole in Carpenters-work.
- 227 *Tenor*, effect, content or substance, purport or true meaning of a Writing; the order, fashion State, &c. also that part (in Musick) next the Bass.
- 228 *Tenure*, the Manner whereby Lands and Tenements are held of their respective Lords.
- 229 *Trinity*, the Number of Three.
- 230 *Trinitarians*, or *Socinians*, an Heretical Sect that deny the Sacred *Trinity* (ie) the distinction of three Persons in the Godhead, viz. *Father*, *Son*, and *Holy-Ghost*, which are one and the same in Essence and Substance, 1 Jo. 5. 7.
- 231 *Trinity-House* of *Deptford-Strand*, belonging to a Company or Corporation of Seamen, consisting of a Master, Warden and Assistants, Authorized by the King's Charter to take Cognizance of those that destroy Sea Marks, to reform abuses among Sailors, and to regulate other Matters relating to Navigation; now kept in Water-Lane, near Tower-street, London.
- 232 *Trinity Sunday*, the next Sunday after *Witsunday*.
- 233 *Vanish*, disappear, come to nought.
- 234 *Vanity*, Levity, folly, a trifle.
- 235 *Venerable*, Reverend, worthy of Respect.
- 236 *Venerate*, to shew *Veneration*, revere, honour, respect, verb.
- 237 *Venery*, lustfulness.
- 238 *Venice*, a famous City in Italy built 421. upon 60 Islands.
- 239 *Venison*, Flesh of Wild Beasts that have been hunted, as *Deer*, *Hare*.
- 240 *Venome*, Poison, *Venomous*, Poisonous.
- 241 *Vicinity*, Neighbourhood, *substantive*.
- 242 *Vinegar*, eager or fowre Wine ditto.
- 243 *Vineyard*, or Place where Vine grow.
- 244 *Virginia*, part of *America*.
- 245 *Unable*, impotent, incapable adj.
- 246 *Unaccessible*, not to be come at ditto.
- 247 *Unacceptable*, disagreeable, ditto.
- 248 *Unaccountable*, that cannot be accounted for.
- 249 *Unaccustomed*, unusual.
- 250 *Unacquainted* with, ignorant of, or not having any Skill in.
- 251 *Unactive*, that is not active.
- 252 *Unaddicted*, not addicted, not given to.
- 253 *Unadvised*, inconsiderate, imprudent, indiscreet, rash, adj.
- 254 *Unaffected*, without affectation that is not moved or concerned ditto.
- 255 *Unalienable*, that cannot be alienated.
- 256 *Unallowable*, that ought not to be allowed.
- 257 *Unalterable*, that cannot be altered or changed adj.
- 258 *Unamazed*, undaunted, ditto.
- 259 *Unanimous*, of one mind, of one accord.
- 260 *Unanswerable*, that cannot be answered.
- 261 *Unappeasable*, not to be appeased ditto.
- 262 *Unapprehensive*, that does not apprehend.
- 263 *Unapproachable*, that cannot be come at.

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- 264 *Unapt*, unfit, incapable, *adj.*
 265 *Unarmed*, destitute of Arms, *ditto.*
 266 *Unasked*, that has not been demanded.
 267 *Unassured*, doubtful, *adj.*
 268 *Unasswaged*, that is not appeased.
 269 *Unattainable*, that cannot be attained.
 270 *Unattempted*, that has not been tried.
 271 *Unavailable*, that profits nothing.
 272 *Unavoidable*, inevitable, *adj.*
 273 *Unawaked*, not awake, *ditto.*
 274 *Unawares*, unthought of, unexpected, unlooked for.
 275 *Unpunished*, not punished.
 276 *Urbanity*, Civility, *Subst.*

Table 38th.

In these Words (p) is founded double, yet must be written only (p) single.

- 1 **A** *Ntiopathy*, a secret and natural contrariety.
 2 *Apologue*, or Moral Fable or Story.
 3 *Apozeme*, a Physical decoction of Herbs, &c.
 4 *Capitation*, Poll-Money, *subst.*
 5 *Capital*, belonging to the Head, chief, also deadly crime, deserving Death, *adj.*
 6 *Capitol*, an Ancient Citadel of Rome; also the Treasury.
 7 *Chapeltry*, is to a Chapel, as a Parish is to a Church, *subst.*
 8 *Chapiter*, the top or head of a Pillar.
 9 *Cooperate*, to work together, *verb.*
 10 *Copise*, or *Copse*, a little Wood of underwoods.
 11 *Copulation*, -ive, Coupling or joining together.
 12 *Copy*, *subst.* and *verb.* in several Senses.

- 13 *Copy-hold*, a Tenure by the Copy of the Rolls, made by the Lords Steward.
 14 *Couple*, *subst.* and *verb.* join together.
 15 *Decrepit*, stooping with Age, very old, crazy.
 16 *Depopulate*, to unpeople, destroy or lay waste a Country, *verb.* -ation, *subst.*
 17 *Deposition*, an Information upon Oath.
 18 *Depravation*, a spoiling or making naught.
 19 *Deprecate*, to pray against Judgements, to divert or avert by Prayer.
 20 *Deprivation*, a bereaving or taking away any thing from one.
 21 *Deputation*, a Commission, *subst.*
 22 *Deputy*, one appointed instead of another.
 23 *Epick-Poetry*, written in Heroick, not Lyrick verse, *adj.*
 24 *Epicene*, Comprehending both Sexes under one Name, *adj.*
 25 *Epicure*, or voluptuous sensual Person, a Glutton, from *Epicurus*, an Athenian Philosopher, who maintained Pleasure to be the chiefest good, *subst.*
 26 *Epicurisme*, an *Epicures* life or opinion.
 27 *Epicurize*, to live like an Epicure, *verb.*
 28 *Epigram*, a short witty kind of Poem.
 29 *Epilogue*, the concluding Speech at the end of a Play.
 30 *Epitaph*, an Inscription on a Tomb or Grave.
 31 *Epithet*, an Adjective, or concrete quality, expressing the Nature of the thing to which it is added, or a Word added to another to express its quality, as a good Man, a tame Beast; where the Terms *good* and *tame*, re the *Epithets*

Epithets expressing the qualities of the Man and Beast.

- 32 *Hypocrite*, an Actor in a Play, a dissembler or counterfeit, *subst.*
 33 *Inseparable*, not to be parted, *adj.*
 34 *Inspid*, unfavoury without taste, foolish without Judgement, *ditto.*
 35 *Leopard*, an African spotted wild Beast.
 36 *Leopards-bane*, Herb, *subst.*
 37 *Leper*, a Leprous Man or Woman.
 38 *Leprosy*, a white scurf all over the Body.
 39 *Lepid*, witty, pleasant, *adj.*
 40 *Monopolize*, to play the *Monopolist*, or one that maketh it his business to sell alone, or Engross commodities into his own hands, that none can sell or gain by them but himself.
 41 *Monopoly*, such Engrossing, *subst.*
 42 *Omnipotent*, Almighty.
 43 *Opera*, a kind of Play with variety of Songs and Musick.
 44 *Operate*, to work as Physick does, *verb.*
 45 *Operation*, Workmanship, *subst.*
 46 *Opulent*, rich, wealthy, plentiful, *adj.*
 47 *Populacy*, the Vulgar, common, meaner sort of People, *subst.*
 48 *Popular*, beloved of the common People.
 49 *Populous*, full of People, *adj.*
 50 *Precipitate*, over hasty *adj.* Also to throw one headlong down a *Precipice*, to *Precipitate* a business to hurry it over, *verb.*
 51 *Precipitation*, or over-hastiness, *subst.*
 52 *Propagate*, to spread abroad or encrease.
 53 *Proper*, peculiar, fit, convenient, tall.
 54 *Properness*, tallness.
 55 *Property*, the highest right a Man hath to a thing, also a natural disposition, quality.
 56 *Rapid*, swift, as the stream of a River.
 57 *Sapid*, savoury, *adj.*
 58 *Separable*, that may be separated or divided, *Separate*, distinct, particular, *adj.* *Separate*, *verb.* to part, divide, put asunder, set apart.
 59 *Separatist*, Schismatick, one that withdraws himself from the Church, *subst.*
 60 *Sepulchre*, or Grave, *ditto.*
 61 *Topical*, belonging to Topicks, common Places or Heads of discourse; also the Art of Invention, or finding out of Arguments.
 62 *Tropical*, *adj.* belonging to a Trope or an elegant turning of a Word from its proper genuine signification to another; as the *Fire* of persecution.
 63 *Tropicks*, two imaginary Circles for the bounds of the Suns Course viz. Cancer, *June* 11. and Capricorn *December* 12.
 64 *Typical*, belonging to a Type, the Figure, Example or Mystical shadow of a thing.
 65 *Vapid*, flat, dead, stinking Wine.

Table 39th.

In these Words (r) is sounded double yet must be written only (r) single.

- 1 **A**pparel, habit or furniture.
- 2 **A**pparitor, or Summoner to appear in the Spiritual Courts.
- 3 **A**rable Land, fit to be Plowed, Plowable.
- 4 **A**usterity, crabbedness, harshness, severity.
- 5 **A**uthority, Power, Privilege, Pre-eminence.
- 6 **B**arbarity, Cruelty.
- 7 **B**aronage, Tax laid upon **B**aronies or Estates of **B**arons or Lords.

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- 8 *Baroscope*, an Instrument shewing,
the changes of the Air.
9 *Borough*, or Town Corporate,
Head.
10 *Burial*, or Funeral, *Bury* a dead
Corpse.
11 *Carat*, the Weight of four grains.
12 *Caravan*, a Company of Me-
chants travelling together, a kind
of Waggon.
13 *Celerity*, swiftness.
14 *Ceremonies*, full of compli-
ments.
15 *Carote*, Searecloth or Plaster.
16 *Character*, or mark in short-
hand.
17 *Chariot*, a light Coach.
18 *Charioteer*, or Chariot-driver.
19 *Charitable*, bountiful, liberal,
pitiful.
20 *Charity*, Love, kindness, pity.
21 *Cherish*, nourish or make much
of.
22 *Cherubim*, the plural of Cherub,
the second of the nine Orders of
Angels.
23 *Chorister*, Quirister, singing Man
or Boy.
24 *Claret*, a French Red Wine.
25 *Clarify*, make clean.
26 *Coral*, a Sea Plant that grows on
the Rocks.
27 *Coronation*, or Crowning of a
King, or Queen.
28 *Coroner*, vulgarly *Crowner*, an
Officer who is to enquire into all
untimely Deaths.
29 *Coronet*, or little Crown, as
a Duke or Earl's *Coronet*.
30 *Courage*, Valour, Boldness, *subst.*
31 *Demerit*, or ill deserving.
32 *Derogate*, disparage, diminish.
33 *Derogation*, a detracting from the
worth of any thing.
34 *Disinherit*, deprive one of his in-
heritance.
35 *Erudition*, an Instructing.
36 *Ferular*, Palmer or Hand-clapper,
used in Schools, *subst.*
37 *Floramour*, or Flower-gentle, *dis-*
to.
38 *Florentine*, of or belonging to
Florence, the chief City of *Ita-*
cany in Italy, also a sort of Tart
or Pudding.
39 *Florence*, a kind of Cloth brought
from thence.
40 *Florine*, a Coin worth eighteen
pence.
41 *Florid*, flourishing, full of the-
oretical *Flowers*, *Florid*, *subst.* or
Style.
42 *Flourish*, *subst.* and *verb.* in all
Senses.
43 *Forage* for Cattel, as Horse in
Wa-time.
44 *Foreign*, strange, outlandish, dis-
agreeable.
45 *Forest*, or great Wood, safe
for Deer or any wild
beast.
46 *Harass*, to tire, weary out
disquiet, vex, trouble, torment,
verb.
47 *Herald*, an Officer at Arms, pro-
claiming War or Peace, the Col-
lege of Heralds, examining Coats
of Arms.
48 *Heraldry*, the Art of Blazoning
or setting out Coats of Arms.
49 *Heretick*, infected with Heresy,
subst.
50 *Heriot*, a Tenants best Chattel,
due at his death, to the Lord of
the Mannour, by Custom or Ser-
vice, *ditto.*
51 *Heritage*, or Inheritance, *ditto.*
52 *Herod*, King of the Jews under
the Roman Emperor, *ditto.*
53 *Heron*, a Fowl, *ditto.*
54 *Horizontal*, conformable to the
Horizon.
55 *Horologe*, Hour-glass, Clock, Dial,
Watch.
56 *Jericho*, the first Kingdom of the
Cananites Israel destroyed, Je-
shua 6. 21.
57 *Jeremiah* the Prophet, high of
the Lord.
- N 58 *Jero-*

- 58 *Jereboam*, King of Israel, fighting against.
- 59 *Mariner*, or Seaman, *subst.*
- 60 *Maritime*, belonging to, or near the Sea.
- 61 *Miracle*, a preternatural thing.
- 62 *Nourish*, Nurle-up, feed, keep, cherish or maintain, *verb*, -ment, *subst.*
- 63 *Oracle*, a Divine Answer or Counsel.
- 64 *Orange*, a Fruit, China, Sevil.
- 65 *Orator*, an Eloquent Speaker or Pleader.
- 66 *Orifice*, the Mouth, Hole, or Entrance of a Wound.
- 67 *Parable*, similitude or dark saying.
- 68 *Parabolical*, obscure, expressed in *Parables*.
- 69 *Paracelsus*, a famous Chymist.
- 70 *Paraclete*, Advocate or Comforter, an Epithete attributed to the Holy Ghost.
- 71 *Paradise*, a Garden, or Place of Pleasure.
- 72 *Paradox*, a thing that seems strange, absurd, contrary to the common Opinion.
- 73 *Paragon*, a compleat perfect Model, a Peerless Dame, a *Paragon of Beauty*.
- 74 *Paragraph*, the smaller section of a Book, where the line breaks off.
- 75 *Parallel*, every where alike, equally distant asunder, to parallel or compare.
- 76 *Paralytical*, belonging to the Palsy.
- 77 *Paramount*, the highest or chief Lord.
- 78 *Paramour*, a Lover, a Sweetheart.
- 79 *Parapet*, a Battlement or Breastwork on a Rampart.
- 80 *Paraphe*, a Mark in the Margent, also an under signing, or the flourish that is added.
- 81 *Paraphrase*, an Exposition of a thing by other Words.
- 82 *Paraguetto*, a small sort of Parrot.
- 83 *Parasite*, Flatterer, Smeit-cast, Spunger.
- 84 *Parentage*, Kindred.
- 85 *Paricide*, or Murderer of Parents, such a Murder.
- 86 *Paris*, the Metropolitan City of France.
- 87 *Parish-Churches* in England, about 9000.
- 88 *Parity*, Equality, *subst.*
- 89 *Pierast*, a greenish sort of precious Stone.
- 90 *Peril*, danger, perillous, dangerous.
- 91 *Perish*, to be quite spent, gone, lost, die, or be lost or cut off, *verb*.
- 92 *Perishable*, apt to perish or come to ruine.
- 93 *Periwig*, an Artificial Head of Hair.
- 94 *Periwinkle*, a Sea Snail, also an Herb.
- 95 *Priority*, or Precedency, a going or being before.
- 96 *Prorogation*, of a Parliament.
- 97 *Quarantine*, or Quarantine, the space of 40 days, during which time, admittance is denied to persons coming, or supposed to come from an infected place.
- 98 *Quirister*, a Singer in a Quire.
- 99 *Quirulous*, doleful, full of Complaints.
- 100 *Rarefying*, or making thin.
- 101 *Rarity*, a rare or choice thing.
- 102 *Seraphims*, the highest Order of Angels.
- 103 *Serenade*, or night Musick played by a Lover, to charm his Mistress, *subst.* To *Serenade*, or play Love Musick, at her door, or under the Window.
- 104 *Severity*, Rigour, *subst.*
- 105 *Sheriff*, of such a County or Shire, the chief yearly Officer under the King or Queen.

- 06 *Sincerity*, Integrity.
 07 *Spirit*, an immaterial Substance, or the Soul of a deceased Person. Also Liveliness, Vigour, Courage; Likewise *Chimical Spirits*; and to *Spirit* away Children, or entice them from home, to send them to the *Indies*.
 108 *Spiritual*, in opposition to Temporal.
 109 *Sterile*, barren or unfruitful.
 110 *Syringe*, a Surgeons Squirt.
 111 *Syrup*, Sugar or Honey, and Juices boiled to a consistence.
 112 *Verify*, to prove, *verb*.
 113 *Verily*, truly, indeed, *Particle*.
 114 *Verity*, Truth. *sub*.
 115 *Very*, a *Particle*, the sign of the Superlative degree; as very Pious.
 116 *Uncharitable*, inhumane, void of Charity.
 117 *Unparalleled*, incomparable, that cannot be matched.
 118 *Unwary*, heedless, inconsiderate.
 119 *Wary*, cautious, circumspect, prudent.

Table 40th.

In these words, tho' the (f) sounds (fs) or (zz) yet they must be written with single (f) only.

- 1 **A** *Nimosity*, harbouring a grudge.
 2 *Bosome* of a Person, or of the sea.
 3 *Busy*, or Employed - *ness*, Affair, - *ment*.
 4 *Casual*, *adj*. accidental, happening by
 5 *Casualty*, or chance, *subst*.
 6 *Casualist*, one well versed in cases of Casuistry.
 7 *Chisel*, or *Chisel*, a Carpenters Tool.
 8 *Cousin*, a Relation, Brothers or Sisters Child.
 9 *Curiosity*, affectedness, neatness.
 10 *Desolate*, forsaken, left alone, laid waste, ruined, afflicted, *adj*.
 - *action*, *sub*.

- 11 *Generosity*, Nobility of Mind or Birth.
 12 *Hesitate*, to doubt, *verb*, - *ation*, *subst*.
 13 *Jesuites*, the Sons of *Asber*, *Nomb*. 26. 47. Also the Order and Society of the *Jesuites*, instituted by *Ignatius Loyola*, a Spaniard, and confirmed by Pope *Paul III*. Sept. 15. *An*. 1540. to the common Vows of Poverty, Obedience and Chastity: He added Mission, to go whither ever the Pope should send them.
 14 *Imprison*, *verb*. to cast into prison, - *ment*, *sub*.
 15 *Measure*, *sub*. and *verb*. in several Senses.
 16 *Miscen-Sail*, between the Poop and Main Sail, *Miscen* Mast.
 17 *Miserable*, calamitous or miggardly.
 18 *Misery*, Calamity, *subst*.
 19 *Omnipresent*, every where present, God Almighty only.
 20 *Pearlant*, or Country fellow.
 21 *Pheasant*, a delicate eating fowl.
 22 *Physick*, *subst*. and *verb*.
 23 *Pleasant*, Delightful, Merry, Witty, *adj*.
 24 *Pleasurable*, pleasant, agreeable, *ditt*.
 25 *Pleasure*, *subst*. delight, satisfaction, content, to do one a pleasure, to gratify.
 26 *Positive*, absolute, Peremptory, *adj*.
 27 *Presence* of Mind, or ready Wit.
 28 *Present*, not absent, *Present* or *Gone*.
 29 *Presentation*, the Act of a Patron, offering a Clerk to a Bishop, to be instituted in a Benefice.
 30 *Presentee*, the Clerk so presented.
 31 *Preservation*, or Preserving.
 32 *President*, Governour or Overseer, as the Lord President of the Queen's Privy Council; Also the same with Precedent, Example or Instance.

- 33 *Prosecute*, to carry on a delign, to sue one at Law, *verb.* -- *cutor*.
He that doth so, *sub.*
- 34 *Profelyte*, a Stranger converted to our Religion, *diti.*
- 35 *Repository*, or Storehouse.
- 36 *Reveration*, an unlocking.
- 37 *Reservation*, a keeping back in store, as a reserve of Soldiers, affection.
- 38 *Residence*, a being *Resident*, continually dwelling or abiding in a place.
- 39 *Residentary*, he that resides in his Benefice.
- 40 *Residue*, the rest, the remainder. *sub.*
- 41 *Resinous*, full of Rosin, *adj.*
- 42 *Resolution*, full purpose, delign, intention also, assurance, courage, boldness, *sub.*
- 43 *Resurrection*, rising up again to Life.
- 44 *Scrupulosity*, *Scrupulousness*, *subst.*
- 45 *Treasure*, *subst.* and *verb.*
- 46 *Treasurer*, -*ship*, the Office of a Treasurer.
- 47 *Treasury*, or Treasure-house.
- 48 *Ventosity*, Windiness, *subst.*
- 49 *Verbosity*, Talkativeness, full of Words.
- 50 *Visibility*, a being visible, that may be seen, apparent, clear, manifest.
- 51 *Vizier*, a Principal Officer or Statesman in *Turkey*, next the *Grand Seignior*.
- 52 *Vision*, Apparition, or Divine Revelation in a Dream, such as the Prophets had of old.
- 53 *Visit*, *subst.* and *verb.*
- 54 *Visitation*, God's visiting of a City or Nation, as with the great Sickness in *London* and *England* in 1665, and 1666. -- Also the Bishops Visitation every Three Years, and the Arch-Deacons every Year, to inspect Church-matters.
- 55 *Visiter*, or maker of Visits to Friends, &c.

56 *Visitor*, one that has Right or Power to Visit a School, a Convent, &c.

57 *Weasand*, or Throat-pipe.

Table 41th.

Tho' the sound of (r) is doubled in these words, they must be written with (r) single only.

- 1 **A** *Natomist*, *subst.* he that
- 2 *Anatomizeth*, or cutteth up a Body.
- 3 *Anatomy*, the Art of Dissecting a Body.
- 4 *Arbitriment*, the judgment of an *Arbitrator*, or Umpire between Party and Party.
- 5 *Aristocratical*, belonging to *Aristocracy*, or a Common-wealth of Nobles.
- 6 *Aromatick*, -*cal*, spicy, *adj.*
- 7 *Atalanta*, the swift Lady won by *Hippomanes's* Three Golden Apples.
- 8 *Atome*, a Mote in the Sun, *subst.*
- 9 *Atropes*, one of the Three Destinies that cuts the thread of Man's Life; *Clocko* carries it, and *Lachesis* spins it.
- 10 *Atrophy*, a Consumption for want of Nourishment.
- 11 *Banditti*, *Italian* Robbers, like the *Scotch* Moir Troopers, and *Irish* Tories, all Out-Laws by Proclamation.
- 12 *Beatitudes*, Eight, *Matt.* 5. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. *Blessedness*.
- 13 *Bitacle*, the Compals-box in the Stcerage of the Ship.
- 14 *Capitulate*, to treat upon Terms, make Articles of Agreement.
- 15 *Cata-Baptists*, *Encomas*, or Abusers of *Baptisme*.
- 16 *Chacristical*, *adj.* belonging to a
- 17 *Chacriste*, about, putting an improper word in proper.
- 18 *Catalogue*, a Roll, or List of Names, &c.
- 19 *Cataphrygians*, Hereticks baptizing

- Right on a Con-
pe.
doubled in
e written
hat
cutteth up
affecting a
ent of an
between
g to Ar-
wealth of
adj.
lady won
Golden Ap-
um, *subst.*
ree Desti-
of Man's
nd Lache-
for want
s, like the
and Irish
y Procla-
t. 5. 3. 4.
efs.
box in the
on Terms,
ment.
s or Abu-
ging to a
to g an
per.
r List of
cks bapti-
zing
- zing the Dead, forbidding second Marriage.
20 *Cataplasme*, a Pultis to assuage Swelling.
21 *Cataract*, a great fall of Waters; Also a Disease in the Eyes.
22 *Catechetical*, *-istical*, belonging to Instruction.
23 *Catechisme*, the Book, *Catechist*, the Minister.
24 *Catechumen*, one that is *Catechized* or instructed for the Communion.
25 *Categorical*, *adj.* belonging to a Category of Predicaments, or Ten general places, in which every limited Nature is disposed, *viz.* *Substance, Quantity, Quality, Relation, Action, Passion, where, when, Situation and Habit.*
26 *Caterpillar*, an Insect, a sort of Worm.
27 *Catiline*, a famous Conspirator against his own Country, *Rome.*
28 *Cetrach*, Finger-fern, Spleen-Herb, resembling Fern.
29 *Citizen*, a Freeman of a City, or great Town.
30 *Collaterals*, side by side, *collateral* - kindred, *Uncles, Aunts, Cousins.* *Collateral Security*, over and above the *Deed* it self; as a *Bond* to a *Covenant.*
31 *Collaterate*, join side to side.
32 *Competitor*, a Rival; one that seeks after the same thing that you do.
33 *Congratulate*, to rejoyce with one for his good fortune, *-ation*, a rejoycing with another.
34 *Critical*, *adj.* that judgeth, or gives signs to judge by. *Critical Days*, wherein the Disease, (as a Fever) comes to its *Crisis*, or Judgment, sudden change for better or worse, *viz.* 4, 7, 11, and especially the 14th Day, wherein Physicians observe signs of Life or Death, and accordingly judge of the Distemper.
35 *Criticisme*, of nice Judgment, *subst.*
36 *Critick*, a great Scholar, a Judicious Person, apt to censure.
37 *Detrimental*, *adj.* having or bringing.
38 *Detriment* or Damage, *subst.*
39 *Dichotomy*, a cutting in two, *ditt.* dividing a Discourse.
40 *Dietetical*, belonging to a prescribed Deed.
41 *Diuretick*, *-cal*, provoking Urine.
42 *Euphematical*, very significant.
43 *Epitomize*, to make an Abridgement.
44 *Gratify*, reward, make amends, requite.
45 *Gratitude*, Thankfulness.
46 *Gratulatory*, full of Thanks, rejoycing in anothers benefit.
47 *Heterogeneous*, of a different kind.
48 *Hypocritical*, dissembling, counterfeiting.
49 *Hypothetical*, conditional, if &c.
50 *Illegitimate*, unlawful, base-born.
51 *Illiterate*, unlearned, *adj.*
52 *Impetuous*, boisterous, furious, violent.
53 *Indefatigable*, unwearied, that cannot be tired, *adj.*
54 *Ingratitude*, Unthankfulness, *Sub.*
55 *Inveterate*, *adj.* rooted, settled, grown old.
56 *Italy*, one of the most famous Countries in *Europe*, whose chief City is *Rome*, where the *Pope* hath his Seat.
57 *Iterate*, to repeat; do, or say a thing over again.
58 *Latinisme*, *Latin* Expression, speaking after the *Latin* Idiom.
59 *Latinist*, one well versed in the *Latin* Tongue.
60 *Latitant*, Lurking, or lying hid.
61 *Latituae*, breadth or wideness.
62 *Latitudinarians*, Moderate Divines of the Church of *England.*
63 *Legitimate*, lawful and right.
64 *Litany*, an humble Supplication or Prayer; Also a particular part of

- of the *Liturgy*, or *English Common Prayer*, to be used on certain days.
- 65 *Literal-Sense* or meaning, plain, common, according to the words.
- 66 *Literature*, Learning, skill in Letters.
- 67 *Levitical*, belonging to the *Levites*, or the Tribe of *Levi*, whose inheritance the Priesthood was.
- 68 *Leviticus*, the third of the five Books of *Moses*, describing the whole Levitical Order.
- 69 *Metal* digged out of the Earth, as Gold, Silver, &c.
- 70 *Metaphor*, a Similitude comprehended in one word.
- 71 *Mitigate*, allay, assuage, pacify.
- 72 *Natural*, that proceeds from Nature inbred; also a Fool born; likewise Base-born.
- 73 *Naturalist*, a Natural Philosopher skill'd in the causes of Natural things.
- 74 *Naturalize*, a Foreigner, to admit him into the number of Natural Subjects.
- 75 *Notable*, remarkable, considerable.
- 76 *Obliterate*, to blot out, *verb*.
- 77 *Patacoon*, a Spanish Coin, worth about 4 s. and 6 d.
- 78 *Paten*, a Wooden Shoe with an Iron bottom.
- 79 *Patent*, or Royal Grant; the same with Letters-Patent.
- 80 *Patentee*, to whom the Queen has granted a Patent.
- 81 *Pathetick*, - *cal*, *adj*. Affectionate, that stirs up the Affections.
- 82 *Parible*, sufferable, *ditto*.
- 83 *Platin*, a great Platter, Dish, Charger or Basin.
- 84 *Patrick*, the Tutelary Saint, Guardian, or Patron for Ireland; *St. George* for England, *St. Andrew* for Scotland, *St. David* for Wales, *St. James* for Spain, *St. Denis* for France, *St. Anthony* for Italy.
- 85 *Patrimony*, an Estate or Inheritance left by a Father.
- 86 *Perpetual*, that doth not cease; endless, continual, everlasting.
- 87 *Perpetuate*, to make perpetual, *verb*.
- 88 *Petulant*, Malapert, Saucy, Waston.
- 89 *Piteous*, wretched, *adj*.
- 90 *Pitiful*, sad, sorry, or compassionate.
- 91 *Pity*, *subst.* and *verb*.
- 92 *Potiphar*, Captain of Pharaoh's Guard.
- 93 *Presbytery*, a Sect that admit *Lay-Elders* into their Church-Government.
- 94 *Protestantisme*, the Protestant or Reformed Religion, so called from their publick Protestation of appeal from the Emperor Charles the 5th's Decrees to a General Council, which was made at *Spires* in Germany, 1529.
- 95 *Protomartyr*, or First Martyr, *Abel* in the old Testament; and *Stephen* in the new.
- 96 *Protoplast*, the first formed Man, *Adam*.
- 97 *Prototype*, the Original, or First Pattern.
- 98 *Ratification* of a Treaty of Peace.
- 99 *Ratify*, to confirm, *verb*.
- 100 *Reiterate*, to repeat again, *verb*.
- 101 *Ritual*, or *Mass-Book*, containing the Rites and Ceremonies of the *Romish Church*.
- 102 *Satisfaction*, amends, content.
- 103 *Satisfactory*, that is sufficient.
- 104 *Satisfy*, make good, pay, discharge a Debt.
- 105 *Saturday*, the last day of the Week.
- 106 *Situation*, the Seat, or standing of a place or house.
- 107 *Statics*, the Science of Weights and Measures, a part of the *Arithmeticks*.
- 108 *Statuary*, a Stone-Cutter.
- 109 *Statue*, or standing Image of Brass, Stone, Wood.

- 110 *Statute-Law*, or Ordinance, Act of Parliament.
 111 *Stratagem*, a subtil, witty Shift, Invention, or Policy in War.
 112 *Titular*, having only a Title, not the real Honour or Estate.
 113 *Vatican*, the famous Library in Rome.
 114 *Veteran*, an old Soldier.

R U L E. XVIII.

Though the Sound of (V) Consonant, with a sharp bottom, seems very often to be doubled, yet it must never be written with two (V's) which would then be (W,) and has a quite different Sound, as (We) at the beginning of Words or Syllables; or else very little sounded, without too much Affectation and Confinement, when (i) follows it, as,

Table 42th.

These, and only these Words begin with the force Sound of (Wr.)

- 1 **W**rack, a Sea-Weed; also Ship-wreck, or wreck, which is the perishing of a Ship at Sea, and every Person in it: What part of it is cast a-shore belongs to the King; but if Man, Dog or Cat, escape, the Goods are the Owners still, provided they be claim'd within a year and a day.
 2 *Wrangle*, brangle, bawl, verb; -er, sub.
 3 *Wrap*, to fold up, verb.
 4 *Wrappers*, that cover a Ream of Paper.
 5 *Wrath*, Anger, Indignation, sub.
 6 *Wreak*, or vent ones Anger, verb.
 7 *Wreath*, a Garland, sub. To wreath or twist about, verb.
 8 *Wren*, a very little Bird, sub.

- 9 *Wrench*, a Sprain, sub. To wrench open a Door, verb.
 10 *Wrest*, to wring, snatch, distort, pervert.
 11 *Wrestle*, to struggle or strive for Mastery; to use *Wrestling*, a sort of Exercise.
 12 *Wretch*, a poor *Wretch*, an unfortunate forlorn Creature, sub.
 13 *Wretched*, miserable, wicked, scurvy.
 14 *Wriggle*, like a Worm, Eel, or Snake, verb, to insinuate into ones Favour.
 15 *Wright*, a Carpenter, Cart, Mill, Ship, Wheelwright.
 16 *Wring*, press, squeeze, verb.
 17 *Wrinkle*, or make wrinkles.
 18 *Wrist*, that part which joins the hand to the Arm; Wristband of a Shirt.
 19 *Writ*, or Written, as Holy Writ, or the Holy Scriptures. Original Writ, or the King or Queen's Precept, whereby any thing is commanded to be done, touching a Suit or Action.
 20 *Write*, to form Characters, frame Letters, pen, or set down in Writing.
 21 *Writhe*, twist or wrest, verb.
 22 *Writings*, Papers or Records of an Estate. *Writing-master*, -Scholar, School.
 23 *Wrong*, false, or preposterous, adj. Damage, Injury, sub. To wrong one, or do wrong, verb.
 24 *Wrote*, or did write, verb.
 25 *Wroth*, angry, or in a passion, adj.
 26 *Wrought*, or worked, or did work, in Brass, Silver, Iron, verb.
 27 *Wry*, or d d r i n g, adj.
 28 *Wry*, a-wry, crooked, distorted, adj. as, wry-legged, mouthed, necked; also to wry the Mouth, or set it a-wry, verb.
 29 *But* bewray, or discover a Secret, is well distinguished from beray, or defile with Dung; two' betw are very dirty Actions.

Table 43th.

In these Words (gh) lengtheneth the sharp Sound of (i)

- 1 **A** *ffright*, to terrify, *verb.*
- 2 *Blight*, or blait, -ed, *sub. and verb.*
- 3 *Bright*, clear, *adj.* to brighten, or make clear.
- 4 *Delight*, *sub. and verb.*, please.
- 5 *Fight*, ditto, to contend for Mastery.
- 6 *Flight*, or escape; also a Company of Birds in a *Flight*.
- 7 *Fright*, to make afraid, *sub. and verb.*
- 8 *High*, in all Senses.
- 9 *Hignesse*, his Royal Highness.
- 10 *Higham*, a Town's Name.
- 11 *Knight*, Title of Honour above an Esquire.
- 12 *Light*, *sub. and verb.* in all Senses, a Candle, Torch, or Window of an House. *Light*, opposed to heavy, weighty, *adj.*
- 13 *Lightsome*, clear, bright, chearful, ditto.
- 14 *Lighen*, in several Senses, *verb.*
- 15 *Lighter*, a Boat to carry Coals in, &c.
- 16 *Lights*, or Lungs of a Beast.
- 17 *Might*, Power or Force, *subst.* -ty, *adj.* Almighty, all-powerful, *adj.*
- 18 *Nigh*, near, *particle.*
- 19 *Night*, with its Compounds, midnight, &c. benighted, or overtaken with night, -Cap, -Gown, -Mare, -Rail, worn about Women's Shoulders.
- 20 *Plight*, or State of the Body, *sub.* to engage, promise, *plight* ones Faith, solemnly to give ones Word, *verb.*
- 21 *Right*, Privilege, Power, Equity, Justice, *sub.* straight, genuine, true, just, honest, *adj.* to right one, or do him right, *verb.*
- 22 *Righteous*, just, equitable, *adj.*

-ness, *sub.*

- 23 *Rights*, to set things to rights, *particle.*
- 24 *Sigh*, or groan, to fetch a Sigh, *sub. and verb.*
- 25 *Sight*, Look, Shew or Show, *verb.* *sight*, Sight of a Gun, or Cross-bow, a little Mark at the end to direct the Sight, in taking Aim, Dim, quick, short-sighted, *adj.*
- 26 *Sightly*, fair to the Sight, specious, neat, handsome, ditto.
- 27 *Slight*, Contempt, *sub.* To condemn, dispise, or make no account of, *verb.* also *sight*, thin wrought, trivial, careless, *adj.* Slightness of Work.
- 28 *Spright*, Spirit or Phantasmic Ghost.
- 29 *Sprightly*, lively, brisk, airy, *adj.*
- 30 *Tight*, neat, whole, close, well-set.
- 31 *Wight*, an Island by *Portsmouth*.
- 32 *Wright*, Cart, Mill, Wheel-wright, also the Surnames of several Families.

Table 44th.

In these Words (e) at the end draw the foregoing (i) long.

- 1 **A** *Appetite*, Desire, Stomach to Victuals.
- 2 *Backbite*, Slander behind ones Back.
- 3 *Bite*, a Bit, gnaw a Bone, *verb.*
- 4 *Cite*, quote, warn in, summon to appear.
- 5 *Contrite*, bruised; also penitent.
- 6 *Definite*, certain, limited, *adj.*
- 7 *Despire*, Malice, Scorn, Grudge, *sub.* *Despitesfully*, maliciously, *particle.*
- 8 *Disomite*, separate, divide, sever.
- 9 *Entite*, or pen a Letter, contrive or frame it, *verb.*
- 10 *Excite*, stir up, egg on, ditto.
- 11 *Finite*, that hath an end, limited, bounded.
- 12 *Incite*, to provoke or stir up, *verb.*

13 *Indefinite*, not defined, undetermined, limited, bounded, *adj.*

14 *Infinite*, endless, without number or measure.

15 *Kite*, a Bird of prey, a Paper-Kite-Fish.

16 *Marchesite*, or Firestone.

17 *Mite*, an ancient small Coin, half a farthing. Also the least of Insects, breeding in Cheese.

18 *Parasite*, flatterer, Smell-Feast, Spunger.

19 *Perquisite*, a casual profit or gain, that ariseth by an Office or an Employment.

20 *Quite* and clean done or gone, *particle*.

21 *Recite*, to rehearse, or say without Book.

22 *Requisite*, necessary, *adj.*

23 *Reqnite*, reward, make amends.

24 *Respite*, a Breathing time, *subst.* to give *respice*.

25 *Reunite*, to join together again, reconcile.

26 *Rite*, Custom, Ceremony, *subst.*

27 *Smite*, hit or strike, *verb.*

28 *Snite*, or Snipe, a Bird.

29 *Spite*, or Malice, Hatred, Ill-will, *subst.* to *spite*, or bear a grudge against one, *verb.* *Spiteful*, malicious, *adj.*

30 *Tripartite*, divided into Three parts, as Indenture, Covenant, Agreement.

31 *Trite*, common, vulgar, *threadbare*, to a trite argument, *adj.*

32 *Unite*, or join together, *verb.*

33 *White*, Colour, *subst.* To *White*, *whiten*, or make *white*, *verb.*

34 *Write*, to make Letters, pen or set down in *Writing*, *ditto*.

35 Beside many proper Names in the Bible, of the same ending, as

1 *Adomite*.

2 *Ammonite*.

3 *Amorite*.

4 *Archite*.

5 *Asberite*.

7 *Arvadite*.

8 *Benjamite*.

9 *Canaanite*.

10 *Danite*.

11 *Edomite*.

12 *Ephraimite*.

13 *Ekronite*.

14 *Gadite*.

15 *Hittite*.

16 *Hivite*.

17 *Israelite*.

18 *Jesuite*.

19 *Kenite*.

20 *Maachabite*.

21 *Madianite*.

22 *Moabite*.

23 *Perizzite*.

24 *Sinite*.

25 *Sodomite*.

26 *Shechemite*.

27 *Zemarite*.

And these enumerated in the 26th Chapter of Numbers.

R U L E. XIX.

As no English word ends in (a) without (y) be added, nor in (i) but generally the (i) is changed into (y). So no English word must end barely in (u) unless (e) be added; or (ew) for the sound of (eu) or (u) as in the following Tables.

Table 45 th.

These words must be written with (ew) at the end.

1 **A** *Skew*, awry, or on one side, *adj.*

2 *Blow*, did *Blow*, *verb.*

3 *Brew*, Drink, Ale, Beer, *Brewing*

4 *Brewes*, or *is*, sops in fat Broth.

5 *Crew*, did *crow*, *verb.* *Crewel* worsted.

6 *Crewet*, or *Cruse*, a little Vial, or a narrow mouth'd Glass for Oil or Vinegar.

7 *Curlew*, a bird as big as a Pigeon.

8 *Dew* upon the Grass in a Morning betimes.

Mill-dew, a kind of Blast upon Corn, Plants, Trees, *Dew-berries*, *Dew-Claws* of a Bird. *Dew-lap*, the skin hanging under the Throat of an Ox, &c. *Dewy* full of *Dew*.

9 *Drew*, did *draw*, *verb.*

10 *Eschew*, avoid, shun, *verb.*

11 *Ew*, a she, or female Sheep; *Ew*, or she Lamb; *Ewer*, to hold water,

O

or

- pour it out of the Ewer into a Bason
- 12 *Feverfew*, an Herb, *subst.*
 - 13 *Few*, not many, as in few words, *adj.* - *Fewel* for the Fire, Fewmers or Fewmishing, the Dung of a Deer.
 - 14 *Flew*, or did fly; also a Fishnet.
 - 15 *Grew*, did grow; *verb.* Also a Sirname.
 - 16 *Hew*, to cut, *Hewer* of Wood.
 - 17 *Jew*, an he-Jew, *Jewess*, a she-Jewish, belonging to the Nation of the Jews; or People of Judea, so called from the largest Tribe of Juda; *Jewel*, gem, or precious Stone: *Jews-Ears*, or, *Judas-Ears*, an Excrecence about the root of an Elder-tree; on which *Judas* is supposed to hang himself.
 - 18 *Knew*, did know, *verb.*
 - 18 *Mew*, to cry like a Cat; Also to Mew up, or shut up. *Sea-Mew*, a *Sea-Fowl*. The *Mews*, or Queens Stables at Westminster.
 - 19 *Morphew*, a white Scurf upon the Face or Body, *subst.*
 - 20 *Nephew*, the Son of a Brother or Sister.
 - 21 *New*, that has not been before, fresh, or of late time, to begin a-new, to renew or revive.
 - 22 *Pew*, to sit in at Church; *Pewet*, a Bird, *Pewter*, a Metal, a *Pewter Dish*, &c.
 - 23 *Sew*, or did sow with a Needle. *Sewer*, an Officer that ushers in the Meat of King, Queen or Nobleman; *Sewer* of the Hall or Kitchen: Also a *Sewer*, Drain or common Shore; hence the Commissioners of *Sewers* for clearing and maintaining Common Shores. *Sewet*, or fat of Meat; as Beef Mutton *Sewet*.
 - 24 *Shew*, or did show.
 - 25 *Shrew*, a Scold or Curst Woman; Also a *Shrew-Mouse*, *subst.* Mischievous to Cattel - *Shrewd*, Subtil, Smart, *adj.*

- 26 *Sinews*, or Nerves, by which the Brain gives Sense and Motion to the Body.
- 27 *Slew*, or did Slay, *verb.*
- 28 *Snaw*, or did Snow, *ditto.*
- 29 *Stew*, or boil, or simmer over a gentle fire. - *Steward*, an Officer belonging to a Nobleman's House, Manour, Ship, Lord High Steward of England.
- 30 *Strew*, or spread abroad, *verb.*
- 31 *Tew*, or rug, *ditto.*
- 32 *Yew*, a Tree, *subst.*

N. B. I remember no more of the like sound written wit (ew) at the end, or in the middle, except.

- 1 *Lewd*, wanton wicked, *adj.*
- 2 *Lewellin*, Lion-like, a *British* Sirname.
- 3 *Lewis*, the defence of the People both *Christian*-name and Sirname; Also a Town in *Sussex*.

And one word ending in (iew) viz. *View*, with its derivatives, ed, est, eth, in, verb, to take a view, a light, or survey, *subst.* also to review.

Table. 46th.

These words should be written with (ue) at the end.

- 1 *Gerue*, to grow or arise, *verb.*
- 2 *Ague* or Fever, a Disease, *subst.*
- 3 *Argue*, debate, dispute, *verb.*
- 4 *Avenue*, accels, or passage, lying open to a place, *subst.*
- 5 *Construe*, founding, *Constur*, to interpret, expound, or untold; *misconstrue*, to make an ill construction, *verb.*
- 6 *Continue*, to hold on, or abide, *verb.*
- 7 *Cue*, an Item, sign or token given to Stage-Players, or others, when to speak in their turns.
- 8 *Due*, Debt, Owing, *subst.*

Enfue,

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Enfue,

9 *Enfue*, to follow or succeed, *verb.*

10 *Fescue*, wherewith Children point to their Letters, for spelling.

11 *Glue*, both *Subst.* and *verb.*

12 *Hue*, colour, also, *Hue* and *Cry*, or pursuit after a Malefactor.

13 *Issue*, effect, end of a Buliness, Children, also a running Sore in the Arm, Leg, &c. *Subst.* to stream, spring, or fall out, *verb.*

14 *Perdue*, as, to lye *Perdue*. (i.e.) lost, the forlorne hope of a Camp, because given over for lost Men, in desperate Services.

15 *Pursue*, to run after, *verb.*

16 *Rescue*, *Subst.* and *verb.* to save, deliver,

17 *Residue*, the rest, the remainder, *Subst.*

18 *Retinue*, a Train of Attendants upon special occasion.

19 *Revenue*, Rent or Income, *Subst.*

20 *Rue*, *Goats Rue*. Herbs. Also to *Rue*, or have cause to Repent, or to suffer great Damage. *verb.*

21 *Spue*, or *Vomit*, *Subst.* and *verb.*

22 *Sue*, to press or put in for a thing; Also to prosecute at Law.

23 *Value*, *Subst.* and *verb.*

24 *Virtue*, efficacy, power, force, honesty.

N. B. No English word ends in bare (u) except these Two from the French.

1 *Adieu*, farewell, God be with you

2 *Lieu*, instead. *Lieutenant*, holds the place, does the Office of another, a Deputy.

Most other words of the like sound are written with (u) alone, without (e) either before or after, at the beginning, and in the middle, as well as at the end; except,

1 *Deuce*, at Cards or Dice, *Subst.*

2 *Deuteronomy*, The second Law, or the repetition of it; one of the Five Books of Moses.

3 *Deutrosopy*, a second aim, inten-

tion, thought.

4 *Eucharist*, Thanksgiving, or the Lords Supper.

5 *Eulogy*, praising, commending.

6 *Eunuch*, a gelded Man, whose Mind is right.

7 *Euphony*, a graceful sound.

8 *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa* and *America*, are the Four parts of the World.

9 *Euroclydon*, the Seamans plague, a furious North-east Wind.

10 *Eusebius*, P. N. a famous Historian.

11 *Enslace*, P. N. standing firm.

12 *Euterpe*, P. N. one of the nine Muses.

13 *Eutyches*, P. N. an Heretick, An. 443.

14 *Eutychus*, P. N. Acts, 20. 9.

15 *Feud*, deadly, implacable-hatred.

16 *Feuterer*, a Dog-keeper.

17 *Grandeur*, greatness of Mind, or Estate.

18 *Pleuritick*, subject to the Pleurisie, a fitch in the side.

19 *Rheumatick*, troubled with Rheum, a defluxion of Humours.

20 *Rheumatism*, or running Gout.

N. B. Seeing the greatest difficulty in the whole English Speech, is how to express the sound of (ur) at the end of words, when it is so variously written, and so alike sounded, no less than Eight several ways, viz. ar, er, ir, or, our, ure, ur and yr, all commonly sounding (ur) short; I must refer you to the ensuing Tables.

Table 47th.

The sound of (ur) must be written with (ar) in these.

1 *Altar*, for Sacrifices, *Subst.*

2 *Angular*, having Angles or corners.

3 *Auricular*, belonging to the Ear.

4 *Burglar*, or House-breaker.

5 *Calendar*, *Almanack*.

- 6 *Canicular-Days*, or *Dog-days*.
- 7 *Cedar-Wood*, *subst.*
- 8 *Circular*, round in a Circle.
- 9 *Clancular*, private, secret.
- 10 *Collars* of all sorts.
- 11 *Cubicular*, belonging to a Bed-Chamber.
- 12 *Dollar*, several sorts of German Coin.
- 13 *Edgar*, the Surname of several Families.
- 14 *Familiar*, Friend, intimate acquaintance.
- 15 *Grammar*, the Art of Speaking, Reading, and Writing; the Art of Letters.
- 16 *Jocular*, sportful, jesting, merry.
- 17 *Irregular*, disorderly.
- 18 *Jugular*, vein in the Throat or Neck.
- 19 *Liar*, one that telleth Lies.
- 20 *Lunar*, belonging to the Moon.
- 21 *Mealar*, a fruit, rotten-ripe best.
- 22 *Mortar* and *Pestil* to pound, beat, or bruise in.
- 23 *Ocular*, demonstration, Eye-Witness.
- 24 *Oracular*, that has the Authority of an Oracle.
- 24 *Particular*, singular, special, *adj.* *particulars*, instances, *subst. plur.*
- 25 *Peculiar*, private, proper.
- 26 *Pedlar*, Chapman of small Wares.
- 27 *Perpendicular*, directly down right.
- 28 *Pillar* of Wood, Stone, to support a Building.
- 29 *Poplar Tree*, Town, *subst.*
- 30 *Popular*, in request among the People.
- 31 *Quadrangular*, four square-cornered.
- 32 *Regular*, orderly, according to Rule.
- 33 *Scolar*, that goes to School.
- 34 *Secular*, temporal, belonging to an Age of this World, *adj.*
- 35 *Singular*, without fellow, *ditto*.
- 37 *Solar*, belonging to the Sun.
- 38 *Sugar*, the boiled Pith, or sub-

stance of an *Indian Cane*.

- 39 *Titular*, having a Title only.
- 40 *Triangular*, three cornered.
- 41 *Tutelar*, belonging to a Guardian-ship.
- 42 *Vicar*, One in another's stead, Deputy.
- 43 *Vinegar*, eager or sowre Wine.
- 44 *Vulgar*, common, vile.

Table 48th.

The sound of (ur) must be written with (ir) in these.

- 1 *Birch*, Tree, Wood, *subst.*
- 2 *Birch*, Nativity, Extraction.
- 3 *Chirp* like a Bird, *verb.*
- 4 *Dirt*, or *Mire*, *subst.*
- 5 *Elixir*, quintessence in Chymistry.
- 6 *Firkin*, 4th. part of a Barrel, 8 or 9 Gallons.
- 7 *Firm*, fast, sure, *adj. af. con. adj.*
- 8 *Firmament*, Heaven, the Starry-Sky, *subst.*
- 9 *First*, in number, born-fruits, &c.
- 10 *Fir-tree*, Deal-Timber, *subst.*
- 11 *Irkesome*, tedious, troublesome, *adj.*
- 12 *Infirm*, weak, feeble, faint, sickly, *ditto*.
- 13 *Kirk*, or Church of Scotland, *subst.*
- 14 *Mirth*, Pleasure or Jollity, *ditto*.
- 15 *Quirk*, fetch, shift or evasion, *ditto*.
- 16 *Shift*, or Shift, *ditto*.
- 17 *Sir*, a Title of Honour prefixed to the Christian Name of Knights, as *Sir John*; Also a Title of Courtesy to any Gentleman.
- 18 *Surname*, of ones Family, *subst.*
- 19 *Skirmish*, to fight in small parties.
- 20 *Skirt*, or border of a Garment, or Country.
- 21 *Smirk*, smile, or look pleasant.
- 22 *Spirit* out, or squirt water.
- 23 *Squirrel* a little nimble Beast.
- 24 *Stir*, Noise, Tumult, *subst.* To *Stir*, joy, bustle, move or provoke, *verb.*

- 15 *Stirope* of a Saddle.
 16 *Third* in number, *Thirteen*, *Thirtieth*.
 17 *Thirst*, drought, desire to drink, *Thirsty*, *adj.*
 18 *Twirle*, to turn about, *verb.*
 19 *Virgin*, or Maid, - *ity*, *Maidenhead*, or rather *hood*, such a state as *Childhood*.
 20 *Virginals*, a pair, Musical instrument.
 21 *Virtue*, power, efficacy, honesty.
 22 *Whirle*, to turn swiftly about. *Whirl-pool*, or *Gulph*, *Whirlwind*, *Whirligig*, a kind of Top for Boys to play with.
 N. B. Also words compounded with *Circum*, as in the Second Table foregoing, but in words compounded with (in) changed into (ir) when (r) followeth for the better sound sake, (ir) retains its proper and peculiar sound, as *Irrational*, void of reason, &c.

Table 49th.

The sound of (ur) should be written (our) in these.

- 1 *Arbour* in a Garden, *subst.*
 2 *Armour*, or warlike harness.
 3 *Bachelour*, or single Man.
 4 *Baretteur*, common wrangler.
 5 *Candour*, Integrity, *subst.*
 6 *Conquerour*, that overcomes.
 7 *Demeanour*, behaviour, *mis.*
 8 *Endeavour*, try or attempt, *subst.* *verb.*
 9 *Exterieur*, more outward.
 10 *Favour*, *subst.* and *verb.*
 11 *Gouverneur*, Ruler, *subst.*
 12 *Harbour*, for Ships also to Lodge Entertain.
 13 *Honour*, *subst.* and *verb.*
 14 *Horror*, astonishment, *subst.*
 15 *Humour*, moisture, disposition of Mind or Body, *subst.* To please, *verb.*
 16 *Inferiour*, lower than a Superior.

- 17 *Interiour*, more inward, *adj.*
 18 *Labour*, work, *subst.* and *verb.*
 19 *Manour*, Lordship, *Manour-House*
 20 *Neighbour*, lives nigh, or is kind to one.
 21 *Odour*, scent, or sweet smell.
 22 *Parlour*, a Room to entertain Strangers.
 23 *Rancour*, malice, inveterate hatred.
 24 *Ramour*, Report, *subst.*
 24 *Saviour*, deliverer, *ditt.*
 26 *Savour*, relish, or good taste, *ditto.*
 27 *Splendour*, brightness, grandeur.
 28 *Succour*, help or relief, *subst.* and *verb.*
 29 *Terrour*, dread, or great fear.
 30 *Tumour*, a swelling in any part.
 31 *Warriour*, a Man of Arms.

N. B. But *Vapour*, or *smoak*, *subst.* may very well be distinguish'd from *Vaper* the verb, to brag or boast: yet in these words now-a-days the (u) generally obtains in Manuscript (especially) to be omitted, but our or your own, and the hour of the day can never be altered, nor devour, pour in, scour, four.

Table 50th.

In these words the sound of (ur) must be written with (or) from the Latine.

- 1 *Ancestors*, Forefathers, *plur.*
 2 *Actor*, in a Stage-Play, *subst.*
 3 *Administrator*, he that disposeth of the Estate, of one that dies Intestate, without a Will.
 4 *Agitators*, Managers of business.
 5 *Ambassador*, from one Prince to another.
 6 *Anchor*, of a Ship, the Emblem of Hope.
 7 *Apparitor*, or summoner to appear.
 8 *Arbitrator*, decider of controversy.
 9 *Assessor*, one joined in Authority to another.

10 Auditor, hearer. or sealer of Accounts.

11 Author, maker, contriver, ring-leader.

12 Benefactor, a doer of good turns.

13 Castor-Hat, - Demi.

14 Chancellor, - ship,

15 Competitor, Rival.

16 Confessor, Father.

17 Corrector of the Press.

18 Counsellor, at Law.

19 Creditor, Lender.

20 Curfitor, Chancery-Clerk.

21 Debtor, is indebted.

22 Divisor, divide by.

23 Doctor, Teacher.

24 Donor, Giver.

25 Elector, German.

26 Emperor, above a King.

27 Executor, of a Will.

28 Factor, Merchants Agent.

29 Hector, subst. and verb.

30 Impostor, Cheat.

31 Junior, Younger.

32 Liquor, any liquid.

33 Major, greater part.

34 Malefactor, Criminal.

35 Mediator, Intercessor.

36 Moderator.

37 Operator for the Teeth.

38 Oppressor, Troubler.

39 Orator, Eloquent speaker.

40 Prior, Head of a Monastery.

41 Proffor in the Commons.

42 Professor - publick.

43 Progenitor, Ancestor.

44 Proprietor, Owner.

45 Protector, Defender.

46 Purveyor of Victuals.

47 Rector of a Parish.

48 Senior, Elder.

49 Servitor, Serving-man.

50 Spectator, Beholder.

51 Surveyor of Land.

52 Survivor, out-liver.

53 Tayor, makes Cloaths.

54 Testator, Will-maker.

55 Traitor, for Treason.

56 Tutor for Youth.

57 Victor, Conqueror.

58 Visitor, by right --no common Visitor.

Table 5th.

In these the sound of (ur) short is express'd by (ure).

1 Adventure, subst. and verb.

2 Architecture, Building.

3 Conjecture, subst. and verb.

4 Conjure up Spirits, ditt.

5 Creature, from Creator.

6 Feature, of the Face.

7 Figure, subst. and verb.

8 Fracture of a bone.

9 Furniture of a House.

10 Gesture of the Body.

11 Imposture, Cozenage.

12 Inclosure, shutting in.

13 Indenture, agreement.

14 Injure, to wrong.

15 Jointure, Dowry.

16 Juncture, instant.

17 Lecture, Sermon.

18 Leisure, spare-time.

19 Manufacture.

20 Mixture together.

21 Nature, disposition.

22 Nurture, Education.

23 Overture, proposal.

24 Pasture, subst. and verb.

25 Peradventure.

26 Picture, Image.

27 Pleasure, subst. and verb.

28 Posture, state of Affairs.

29 Pressure, calamity.

30 Rapture, trance.

31 Rapture, Buritenness.

32 Scripture, Bible.

33 Sculpture, engraving.

34 Stature, tallness.

35 Structure, Building.

36 Superstructure.

37 Tenure of Lands.

38 Tincture, colour.

39 Torture, pain.

40 Venture, hazard.

41 Vesture, a garment.

42 Verdure, greenness.

N. B. But concur, murmur, and occur, and all other words of the like sound, must be written with (ur) except such as end in (er) sounding (ur) short or obscure, and being very numerous, they are not easily distinguished; however, for your encouragement, take these six Observations.

1. Duly consider when the sound bears hard upon the (r) sounding sharp, as preier, reier, they are Verbs, which you may soon know, by putting the sign (to) before them, as to confer, infer, &c. which must be written (er) the (e) being apparently sounded.

2. Most Substantives personal, derived of Verbs, as Lover, Teacher, Speaker, Reader, Hearer, &c.

3. Adjectives of the Comparative degree, as harder, softer.

4. Most names of Arts and Trades ending in the sound of (ur) must be written (er) as Baker, Brewer, Butcher.

5. Proper Names of Towns in England of the like sound, must be written with (er) as Chester, Exeter.

6. These enumerated in the next

TABLE 52.

1. Adder, a Serpent.

2. Adulterer.

3. Alabaster stone.

4. After, not before.

5. Auger, a Wimble.

6. Badger and Fox.

7. Ballistors or rails.

8. Banner, a Standard.

9. Bannister, a Surname.

10. Batter for Pancakes.

11. Beaker, a Cup.

12. Beaver-hat.

13. Bitter in taste.

14. Bladder, in several senses.

15. Boiler, or Caldron.

16. Brother and Sister.

17. Buckler and Shield.

18. Butter and Cheese.

19. Chamber, upper room.

20. Chaper, Pillars head.

21. Chapter of a Book.

22. Charter of a Corporation.

23. Checker-work-Board.

24. Chorister, singer.

25. Clever, neat, smooth.

26. Cloister, or Convent.

27. Clyster, for the Guts.

28. Coffin or Chest.

29. Corner, or Nook.

30. Coroner, vulg. Crowner.

31. Counter, in several senses.

32. Courtier, attends the Court.

33. Crozier, Bishops-staff.

34. Crupper for a Horse.

35. Cucumber, vulg. Cowcumber.

36. Cullander, or Colander.

37. Culver, Pigeon.

38. Dagger, or Poniard.

39. Danger, peril, subst.

40. Dapper, spruce, adj.

41. Daughter, slaughter.

42. December, 12th. Month.

43. Dinner, Noon-meal.

44. Dresser-board, subst.

45. Dulcimer, for Mutick.

46. Either, neither.

47. Elder-Rose-tree.

48. Ember-Week-days.

49. Ever, never.

50. Exchequer, Treasury.

51. Farther, distant.

52. Father and Mother.

53. Feathers of Birds-Fowls.

54. Fever, and Ague.

55. Filler, or Fill-horse.

56. Flower in a Garden.

57. Fodder for Cattel.

58. Foster, Nurse-child.

59. Gill-flower, or July-flower.

60. Ginger, root, spice.

61. Gutter for Water.

62. Grasshopper, insect.

63. Halser, Hawser, small Cable.

64. Halter, for the neck, subst.

65. Handkercher, -chief, ditt.

66. Hanger, short sword, ditt.

- 67 *Harbinger*, Fore-runner.
 68 *Heifer*, or young Cow.
 69 *Her self*, from *she*.
 70 *Hither*, to this place, *particle*.
 71 *Hulver*, -holly-bush-tree.
 72 *Laader*, to go up.
 73 *Lavender*, herb Cotton.
 74 *Leather*, Gloves, Shoes.
 75 *Letter*, Epistle -a, b, c, &c.
 76 *Lecturer*, Preacher.
 77 *Luster*, brightness.
 78 *Manger* for Cattel.
 79 *Manner*, fashion, custom.
 80 *Master*, not *Militer*.
 81 *Matter* in all senses.
 82 *Monger*, see p. 57. n. 44.
 83 *Mother*, in all senses.
 84 *Nether*, under, lower.
 85 *November*, 9th. Month.
 86 *October*, the 8th. Month.
 87 *Otter*, like a Beaver.
 88 *Over* and *under*.
 89 *Ozier*, Sallow tree.
 90 *Pannier*, *Dorser*.
 91 *Paper* to write on.
 92 *Parker*, Park-keeper.
 93 *Parishioner*, *subst.*
 94 *Partner*, *ditt.*
 95 *Pensioner*, *ditt.*
 96 *Plover*, a Bird.
 97 *Powder*, *subst.* and *verb.*
 98 *Power*, authority.
 99 *Practitioner*, *subst.*
 100 *Prisoner*, *ditt.*
 101 *Rapier*, a little Sword.
 102 *Rather*, better.
 103 *Register*, *subst.* and *verb.*
 104 *Quiver*, *ditt.*
 105 *Quiver*, *ditt.*
 106 *River* of Water.
 107 *September*, 7th. Month.
 108 *Slender*, small, thin, mean.
 109 *Slipper*, or slip-shoe.
 110 *Splinter* of Wood, &c.
 111 *Soldier* for War.
 112 *Sophister*, a cunning fellow.
 113 *Stomacher* for Women.
 114 *Stranger*, foreigner.
 115 *Summer*, hot season.
 116 *Sumpter*-spare-horse.
 117 *Supper*, Night-meal.
 118 *Taper*, or Torch.
 119 *Tedder*, *subst.* and *verb.*
 120 *Terrier*, or Auger.
 121 *Thither* to that place.
 122 *Tinder* for a match.
 123 *Tender*, soft, nice.
 124 *Tenter*-hook, *subst.*
 125 *Tester*, a six-pence.
 126 *Tetter*, a Ring-worm.
 127 *Tower*, Castle, Fortrefs.
 128 *Trencher*, Wooden Plate.
 129 *Verge* of a Cathedral.
 130 *Ulcer*, running Sore.
 131 *Umber*, a Fish.
 132 *Wafers* to seal Letters.
 133 *Warder*, for day time.
 134 *Warrener*, or Keeper.
 135 *Water* of all sorts.
 136 *Weather*-Mutton, or Disposition of the Air.
 137 *Whether*, or no?
 138 *Whither*, to what place.
 139 *Wither*, fade, decay.
 140 *Winter*, cold weather.
 N. B. *All other words of the like sound, are written with (ur) except these few from the French, in (re) for (er) indifferently written.*
 1 *Accoutre*, or -ter.
 2 *Augre*, or -ger.
 3 *Centre*, or -ter.
 4 *Fibre*, or -ber.
 5 *Mitre*, or -ter.
 6 *Nitre*, or -ter.
 7 *Philtre*, or -ter.
 8 *Sceptre*, or -ter.
 9 *Sepulchre*, or -char.
 But these Three, *Acre*, *Lucre*, and *Massacre* can never be altered.

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